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The North Carolinian.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
POWER
JOB PRINTING
ESTABLISHMENT
Is supplied with all the requisites for doing first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes Wedding Cards, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Ball Cards, Fancy Show Cards, Posters, Handbills, Programmes, Billheads, Dodgers, Bills of Fare, Wine Cards, Law Cases and Points, Statements, Pamphlets, Circulars, Books, etc., in the latest and neatest styles and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

A SONG OF LIFE.

Life is life, and heeds no warning—
Meets and greets the years;
Death is Night, and Love, Good Morning:
Tell me not of tears!

Soft the dew-drop seeks the blossom
Whitewood through the air;
Take the dew, the blossom
While the dew-drop's there.

Through the cold clouds secrets sunny,
Splendor-seven, fall—
With the cold tears seek the honey—
Leave to Time the gall.

Shall an angel bear thee higher
Than the stars above?
Trust, but let not heaven's desire
Martyr human love!

Thankful that Love's arms are clinging,
Cast with Love thy lot;
Heed life's airy minstrel singing
As if Death were not!

Time will lighten, or will darken—
Give thee gloom or gleam;
If at last no heaven shall harken—
Thou hast dreamed thy dream!

—Frank L. Stanton, in Atlanta Constitution.

EDDIE'S OPINION.

BY ANNA SHEILDS.

One of the most trying and unnatural positions in which a woman can ever be placed is certainly that of a young widow dependent upon the relatives of her late husband. If they are all that is tender and kind, cherishing her for the sake of the dead to whom they gave mutual love, it is still trying to eat the bread of those upon whom she has not the claim of kinship.

But Ella Talbot had not even the consolation of kindness given for her husband's sake.

The Talbots were an old family, rich and proud, holding their name far above any of the people who surrounded them. In the handsome family mansion at Ryegate, Mrs. Rudolph Talbot reigned over a family consisting of one son, two daughters, an unwelcome daughter-in-law, and a little grandson. When Edward, second son of the Talbots, announced his intention of marrying Henrietta Waring, daughter of an old friend, the Talbots, in solemn council, decided that the Warings were of good family, not quite so exalted, certainly, as the Talbots, but sufficiently so to compensate for the want of dowry with the bride, who was an orphan, losing her father just one year before her marriage.

It was unfortunate that Edward was not rich, the whole of his father's property having been left to his widow, until her death should cause a division for the benefit of the children. But Edward had studied law, as a strictly aristocratic profession, and would doubtless be a judge of the supreme court in time.

He took his pretty bride, only 17 years old, to New York, and after four years of happiness he died suddenly of heart disease.

Etta, crushed, heart broken, made no resistance when Rudolph Talbot took her home to Ryegate, broke up the New York establishment, and seemed to consider it a settled matter that henceforth she was one of the family. The poor little sensitive widow accepted it all in deepest gratitude, as kindness shown for Edward's sake, and humbly hoped to repay love with love.

But the first days of mourning were not over when she knew that it was pride, not love, that had governed the Talbots.

"It did not look well for Edward's wife to be in New York alone," Mrs. Talbot said, and when Etta timidly proposed seeking some employment a cry of horror greeted her.

"She was a Talbot now," she was told, "and no Talbot yet had ever disgraced the family name by teaching, or seeking work of any kind."

So, being a timid woman, and tenderly careful of Edward's name, simply because it was his, Etta accepted her portion. Kate and Ellen, tall, handsome girls of 19 and 20, chose to consider Etta, as a widow, and mother of three-year-old Eddie, as of the same age as their mother, although her maternity and deep mourning did not take from the childlike beauty of her winning face, with its soft blue eyes and golden hair, to which her dress gave pathetic grace.

A year of quiet, uncomplaining martyrdom stole the roses from Etta's cheeks and made her step languid, but she was very lovely even then. Mrs. Talbot had discovered that her daughter-in-law had perfect taste, deft fingers, and what the lady called a "perfect genius" for dressmaking and millinery, and had Etta known it, her labors in these departments saved far more than her own expenses in the house.

But she only knew that she seemed never to please, was always taunted as a dependant, and yet prevented from earning her own living. Only for brown-eyed Eddie, his father in miniature, I think the poor little widow would have longed to know her young life ending, until she had been a year at Ryegate, and John Talbot came from China to visit his relatives. In that rich and select family, John was an acknowledged prince, heir to a vast fortune left by his father, who was, Mrs. Talbot said, "something in China," not meaning a teacup or platter, but thus vaguely glossing over the fact that he was a successful tea merchant.

But John, at 30, had not soiled his patrician hands in trade, but had traveled in Europe and Asia, Japan and South America, returning to Canton to receive his father's last blessing, wind up his affairs, and then visit his parents' native land, intending to reside there.

He purchased a house in New York, furnished in palatial style, installed a housekeeper, and then graciously accepted Mrs. Talbot's invitation to visit Ryegate.

And after the first visit, made a year after poor Edward's death, he seemed to find the place wonderfully attractive, for he came again and again, till his visits in six months would have summed up to a handsome total. It was in June, when the Talbots were talking of the customary month at the seaside, that a note from John, announcing his intention of making a week's visit, threw them all in a flutter.

"I think," Mrs. Talbot said, "he must certainly say something definite this time. But, really, I cannot tell whether it is Kate or Ellen he most admires."

"He says blue eyes are the softest in the world," simpered Ellen, who was blonde.

"But he admires Kate's voice!" said her mother; he always stands at the piano while she sings. By the way, Etta, practice those new accompaniments again. Kate's voice sounds far better when she stands to sing."

"And you need not come into the parlor until I send for you," said Kate, sharply; "the way you fling yourself at John's head is disgusting—at your age."

Etta's cheeks flamed.

"You are the first person," she said, with quiet dignity, "who ever accused me of forward conduct. I have no desire to be in the parlor."

And taking Eddie down from his high chair, she led him upstairs, knowing in her trembling little heart that she did desire to see John Talbot, but also that she had given no one reason to taunt her with the wish.

"Don't cry, mamma; oh, don't!" pleaded Eddie, seeing the tears dropping on the sewing. "When I'm a big man, I'll tell 'em all! Ev'y one 'cept uncle. He takes me to ride, and don't scold you."

And yet Etta thought Rudolph's contemptuous endurance of her presence was as hard to bear as active animosity. To Eddie he was kinder, as a "disappointment" had made him a bachelor, and Eddie was probably heir to his name and possessions.

"Suppose you run to the summer-house, Eddie," she said, "until mamma finishes this dress."

"Will you come?"

"Very soon, dear. Get me some buttercups."

The child sped away to find the golden-hued treasures, seeing his grandmother and aunts set out in the carriage upon a shopping expedition. He was arranging the buttercups upon the summer-house table, when, with a cry of ecstasy, he dropped them all and raced down the path to meet a tall, bearded man, who lifted him in his arms.

"Come into the summer-house, Cousin John. Eve'ybody is gone out but mamma, and she is coming presently when she gets Aunt Kate's d'ess done. I hate Aunt Kate!"

John Talbot smiled, and, having gained the summer-house, took Eddie on his knee and produced a wonderful mechanical monkey that, being wound up, danced and capered on the table in fine style.

"Oh!" sighed Eddie, in delight, when he understood the treasure was his own. "I wish you was my papa!"

"So do I," whispered John, in his ear. "But why do you wish so, Eddie?"

"'Cause papas is so lovely! Grandmas is d'edful, and so's aunties. They scold and scold, and make mamma c'y and c'y. I hate 'em! But papas is kind, and mammas—!" and the little fellow clasped his hands; "mammas is just splendid! Mammas is never c'oss or scoldin', only they c'y." It was a letter Eddie had not yet mastered.

"But why do they cry?" asked John.

"'Cause they is scolded when they ain't bad. Aunt Kate scolds if mamma don't sew all the time and—today—oh, Cousin John, how could mamma fling herself at your head? Wasn't it a book, or a pitcher, or something? I t'ied, when I came downstairs, to fling myself at the table, and I banged my head and tumbled down."

A heavy frown gathered between John Talbot's eyes.

"Who said that?" he asked.

"About mamma?"

"Yes. Who said it?"

"Aunt Kate, when she telled her not to come in the parlor till she sent for her."

"But how did she do it?"

"She never did it."

Quick, emphatic, almost fierce, were the spoken words, and John's eyes were full of wrath. "The little dove," he murmured, "when I can scarcely win her to lift her eyes to mine. My poor little darling!"

He never noticed that Eddie was winding the mechanical toy backward till a cry of delight roused him from a long reverie.

"Here comes mamma!"

And then he looked up to see Etta, standing in the doorway, very pale and weary looking, but with the mother smile for Eddie upon her eyes and lips.

"Oh, Cousin John, please wind it up for mamma to see the monkey dance! See, mamma? Look! And it is mine—my own! Cousin John says so. Oh, mamma, don't you wish Cousin John was my papa?"

Again the quick, sensitive color rushed to Etta's cheeks. She bent over the dancing monkey, trembling, and hoping John would not notice her confusion. But it was not lessened when a deep, rich voice said:

"Eddie does not wish it more than I do, Etta. Darling, is it too soon to speak. I have waited, fearing to wound you, but even the love you have lost could not have been deeper, stronger than mine. Etta, may I be Eddie's papa?"

"Oh, please, mamma, say yes!" pleaded the child, trembling with eagerness. And Etta, lifting the shy, sweet face, whispered the word John Talbot longed to hear.

The morning sped away only too quickly, and then, before the other ladies returned, John Talbot set his face cityward.

"Until tomorrow," he said, clasping Etta's hand, "when I come to claim you. You say you have a dress that will do to travel in. That must be your wedding dress, for my betrothed shall no longer be an unpaid seamstress for the Talbots."

"Will you tell them?" she said. "They will be so angry."

"Say nothing, then, till I come!"

And Etta obeyed. But at luncheon the next day, in arranging the programme for John's visit, Kate repeated her orders regarding Etta's absence from the parlor and Eddie flamed up.

"My mamma don't want to come in your old parlor," he said. "'Cause when Cousin John comes, he's going to be my papa!"

Had a bombshell fallen upon the well-ordered table the effect could scarcely have been greater. The whole family, Etta included, were literally struck dumb, and before speech returned, John Talbot appeared at the low, French window of the dining-room. One glance told him the situation, and he said, calmly: I see, Etta, you have told your cousins of the honor and happiness you have conferred upon me. I have a carriage at the gate, and Mr. Rogers is waiting for us at the church. Will you put on that traveling dress love, and get ready Eddie!"

Then, as Etta obeyed, he continued: "We had intended to have a strictly private wedding, but I should be pleased to have you all present, if you will join our party."

And swallowing their wrath, the "family" consented to be at the church, rather relieved to have the excuse of dressing to escape a further conversation. So when Etta returned in a hat and dress a little out of date, but pretty and becoming, she found John alone, and, shyly returning his caress, said:

"But, John, I am afraid you will be disappointed when you know me better. We have seen so little of each other that it perplexes me to imagine why you love me."

"Does it?" he asked, laughing. "Well, dear, I have eyes, ears and a heart, and all these warmly indorse that most eloquent of all praise, Eddie's Opinion."—New York Ledger.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

The average taxation in Egypt is about $4.50 a head.

Fourteen railroads converge in the newly erected union station at Columbus, Ohio.

The hospitals of the Metropolitan asylum in London have 3000 beds set apart for scarlet fever and only 700 for diphtheria.

The value of the house property of London is $3,365,000,000; that of Paris, $1,430,000,000; that of New York, $1,355,000,000.

A boy who recently died at the age of thirteen, in Indiana, from excessive smoking, had consumed in the past five years 50,000 cigarettes.

A Greenwood (Me.) farmer found a sheep and a lamb in his pasture the other day with their noses so full of porcupine quills that they were unable to graze.

Montana has a new gambling law, which not only prohibits the shaking of dice for drinks, but makes playing cards for prizes at social gatherings unlawful.

Near Pool, Rowan County, North Carolina, several nuggets have been found recently and farmers have discovered they were the possessors of gold mines.

The Gauls, to make handles for their stone axes, cleft the branch of a tree, placed the stone in it and left it till the wound in the wood had been completely healed.

The phalanx was defeated by the legion because the former could not be maneuvered save on flat, open ground, while the legion could operate in any kind of country.

The Roman swords, before Cannae, B. C. 236, were pointless and sharp on only one side; after Cannae the shore Spanish sword, for cutting and thrusting, was adopted.

The government will furnish Grand Army committees with marble headstones for the unmarked graves of soldiers of the revolution, the war of 1812 and of Mexican war veterans.

Money for musicians' monuments is being asked for from many quarters. Statues are proposed for Wagner at Munich, for Donizetti at Bergamo, for Mozart at Prague and even for Mascagni at Ancona.

Queer Fighting in the Air.

Persons in the vicinity of Kirkwood park quite recently witnessed a battle in mid-air between a fish hawk and a large carp which the bird had taken from the water. For a week or more regular visitors to the park have noticed the bird come up the Brandywine every afternoon on a fishing expedition. He was always successful, but usually caught small fish, which soon perished in his talons.

On this occasion the hawk caught larger game than he expected, and there was a terrific battle, which lasted fully twenty minutes and was witnessed by a large crowd. The bird was first seen flying gracefully through the air. Suddenly it dived toward the water. It came up with a large carp in its claws, and the fish was fully as long as the bird, and appeared to weigh about six pounds. The bird, with its prey, started up in the air, but the fish objected, and then began the battle.

First the bird had the advantage, and then the fish would appear to be on top. The bird repeatedly sank its hooked beak into the carp, but the fish was full of fight. It twisted and squirmed, and all the hawk could do was to pose in the air and peck at the fish. Finally, with one mighty effort the fish gave a big twist and escaped from the bird's talons. It fell toward the water and the hawk dived after it. When the fish struck the water it was so badly injured that it could not get away before the bird was upon it. This time the hawk got a better hold on its prey, and after sinking its talons deep in its body, picked it with its hooked beak until the fish was apparently dead. The bird then flew down the stream and disappeared in the direction of the Delaware river.—Wilmington (Del.) News.

Love's Young Dream.

Young Man (gazing dreamily at the candy case in a fancy grocery store)—I—I wish to get something real nice for a—a young lady, but I hardly know what to select.

Grocer (briskly)—Very young?

Young Man—'Bout seventeen—still going to boarding-school.

Grocer—Yes, sir. John! show this gentleman to the pickle counter.—New York Weekly.

A Beautiful Adjustment.

Parke—I have a joint account in the bank with my wife now.

Lane—Good! You make an even thing of it, eh?

"Yes. I put the money in and she draws it out."—Detroit Free Press.

TWO HAPPY MEN.

THE PROTEST OF JAPAN.

ARGUMENT AGAINST AMERICAN PROTECTION UNSUSTAINED.

McKinley Tariff Increased Their Business—They Sell Us Their Goods But Buy Elsewhere—We Admit Their Goods Free—Japan Has no Cause for Complaint.

A formal protest has been entered by the Japanese Minister, Mr. Toru Hoshi, against such sections of the proposed Dingley tariff as may affect our trade with Japan. In strong contrast to the method adopted by the Mexican Minister, Mr. Romero, when expressing his disapproval of the same measure, the protest from Japan is courteously addressed to the proper official department, and apologizes for what might be regarded as trenching upon our domestic affairs. The Minister says:

"As I have had the honor to state, the Imperial Government are far from sharing in a belief for which they find no warrant in the cordial attitude always maintained by the United States toward Japan, but, nevertheless, they do not think it either wise or prudent to ignore a sentiment which, under certain circumstances, might have a most unfortunate effect upon the relations of the two countries. They hope, moreover, that it will not be forgotten that this feeling may be attributed in some degree to the fact that no article of American importation to Japan pays at present anything more than a nominal duty, and to the further circumstances that the Legislature of Japan has already signified its intention of hereafter levying only the most moderate imposts upon American commerce."

It is but natural that Japan should wish to see the policy of free trade, or a low tariff, adopted in the United States. This, as Minister Toru Hoshi admits, would increase the sale of Japanese products in the American market. But he must also admit, in a spirit of fairness, that we are entitled to administer the affairs of our custom house as we may deem best for our own welfare just as Japan does for her welfare. It has been the expressed wish of the majority of the voters of our citizens that the low tariff, or free trade, policy of the Democratic party should be abolished. This wish was plainly declared at the polls last November. It being expressed in an even more pronounced manner at the present time by petitions, letters and postal cards that are daily being received by United States Senators from their constituents. In remodeling the tariff, Congress but enacts the will of our people. We do not ask Japan to formulate her fiscal affairs in such shape as will redound to our benefit. We recognize her right to legislate as seems best for her own interests. And we claim the same privilege for ourselves.

But, as a matter of fact, has Japan any cause for complaint in her trade relations with the United States? Let us examine the statistics of our imports and exports. Thus:

OUR TRADE WITH JAPAN.

Fiscal year.	Imports from. Free.	Dutiable.	Exports to
1890	$18,910,555	$2,192,769	$5,227,186
1891	15,966,638	3,342,560	4,800,650
1892	20,134,718	3,655,484	3,288,282
1893	22,236,110	5,158,110	3,189,711
1894	15,380,802	4,015,720	3,981,377
1895	16,951,055	6,744,902	4,559,242
1896	20,462,453	5,074,582	7,640,250
Annual average	$18,586,018	$4,316,304	$4,669,523

The facts of our trade with Japan are very interesting. We have given the figures for each fiscal year from 1890 to 1896 inclusive. They show that we have bought from Japan an annual average of $18,586,048 worth of goods that we admitted free of duty and an annual average of $4,316,304 worth upon which customs duties were paid. As against this total of our purchases from Japan, aggregating $22,902,352 a year, we have sold American goods worth only $4,669,528, thus leaving a favorable trade balance of $18,232,824 every year to Japan's credit.

Most countries would be well satisfied with such an exhibit. But Japan is not. Let us examine the figures a little further, however, and we find that Japan sold us considerably more of her goods in 1892 and 1893, when our protective tariff was in operation, than she did in the two subsequent years under our Democratic free trade administration. Moreover, Japan bought less goods from us when she was selling us the most. The Japanese Minister could have no better argument than the statistics of actual experience whereby to urge us to revert to the policy of protection for the United States in order to restore the larger and more favorable trade balances that Japan secured under the McKinley tariff.

But there is yet another point to be regarded. We find that the average annual imports of dutiable goods that we have bought from Japan was $4,316,304, a sum within $350,000 a year of the total value of all the goods that Japan bought from us. In other words, Japan buys from us only to the extent of $4,669,528 a year of all kinds of goods that she admits both free and dutiable. We, on the other hand, have been buying from Japan within $350,000 a year of that amount of goods upon every dollar's worth of which we paid duty. Besides this we admitted free of duty goods worth $18,568,048 a year, thus giving them an average trade balance, in their favor, of $18,230,000 a year since 1890.

It would seem that the protest should have emanated from the United States as against the existing fiscal policy of Japan, rather than that Japan should protest against our policy, which has netted them upward of $18,000,000 a year, and which was always most favorable to them under our policy of protection—a policy that, by direction of the American people, is restored.

WHAT IS A DEMOCRAT, ANYHOW?

The hardest word to define in the English language is the word "Democrat." It is said that foreigners who come to America find their greatest trouble in learning our language, in the fact that the same word can mean so many different things. For instance there is the word WELL. It can be used in three or more different ways. For example, as an interjection; "WELL! is that so?" As an adverb; "the man who was sick is WELL." And as a noun; "get me a drink of cool water from the WELL."

Such as this mixes a foreigner up. It is even hard for native born Americans sometimes to use the right word in the right place.

They are finding much trouble in this regard at present with the word DEMOCRAT. Mr. Grover Cleveland is a Democrat. Hon. John G. Carlisle is a Democrat. Mr. Hill, of New York, has said, "I am a Democrat." Messrs. P. Wat Hardin and J. C. S. Blackburn are Democrats. Mr. Ben D. Ringo, a former editor of the Herald, is a Democrat. Mr. Heber Matthews, who now edits the Herald, is a Democrat. But we find among these men differences of opinions on important issues. They represent all sorts of ideas and opinions, and yet are Democrats.

What is a Democrat, anyhow? Let us see. The Democratic platform adopted at Chicago resulted in a split in the Democratic party; as a result large numbers of sound money Democrats supported Major McKinley either directly or indirectly. Sound money Democrats agreed with the Republicans as far as finances are concerned.

What next? We now find in the United States Senate many Democratic Senators who are willing to vote for a protective tariff on wool, sugar and cotton. The protective tariff policy of the Republican party is being endorsed by Democratic United States Senators.

We are also informed by the Protective Tariff League that many Democratic papers throughout the South are demanding tariff literature—papers that once were insulting to the League because it offered them such literature. Large numbers of Democrats, therefore, are standing on the financial and tariff planks of the Republican party.

This is not all. The Populists at present are engaged in a bitter fight to keep the Democrats from crowding them off their platform. If the Populists do not keep in the middle of the road it is only a matter of time until Populists will have to get down on their knees before the Democrats and pray: "Please, friendly Democrats, can we get up on our platform?"

In view of these facts, it appears that a Democrat can be anything and everything. We, therefore, give this definition to the word Democrat: "Democrat is a being of the human species who has no defined views on political issues; a being, whose privilege it is to believe in and advocate any principle that will land him in office, no matter how great or small—anything, O Lord, no matter how small."—Hartford (Ky.) Republican.

The McKinley Idea.

Now if there is anything upon which Mr. McKinley has set his affections it is upon having a higher tariff on foreign goods than ever existed before.—Bradford (England) Telegraph.

He has never said so. All that he has ever desired is a tariff that will protect American wage-earners from the competition of cheaper labor products made abroad, including the goods from Bradford.

Dead!

The Lot of the Workers.

"In the United States, as well as in Germany and Belgium, the lot of the workers is, upon the whole, more favorable than that of the British iron and steel worker."—Newcastle (England) Journal.

Precisely so, because the policy of protection in Germany, Belgium and the United States improves the condition of wage-earners. British free trade, on the other hand, impoverishes their condition.

MESSAGE ON CURRENCY.

President McKinley Recommends a Monetary Commission.

IT SHOULD BE NON-PARTISAN.

He Wanted It to Investigate the Banking and Currency Laws and to Report Before November 1 Next—The Plea For a Currency Commission Granted by House and Refused by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—President McKinley sent the following message to Congress late in the afternoon of the day that the two houses adjourned.

To the Congress of the United States:

In my message convening the Congress in extraordinary session I called attention to a single subject—that of providing revenue adequate to meet the reasonable and proper expenses of the Government. I believed that to be the most pressing subject for settlement then. A bill to provide the necessary revenues for the Government has already passed the House of Representatives and the Senate and awaits Executive action.

Another question of very great importance is that of the establishment of our currency and banking system on a better basis, which I commented upon in my inaugural address in the following words:

"Our financial system needs some revision; our money is all good now, but its value must not further be threatened. It should all be put upon an enduring basis, not subject to easy attack, nor its stability to doubt or dispute. The several forms of our paper money offer, in my judgment, a constant embarrassment to the Government and imperil a safe balance in the Treasury."

Nothing was settled more clearly at the late National election than the determination upon the part of the people to keep their currency stable in value and equal to that of the most advanced nations of the world.

The soundness of our currency is nowhere questioned. No loss can occur to its holders. It is the system which should be simplified and strengthened, keeping our money just as good as it is now with less expense to the Government and the people.

The sentiment of the country is strongly in favor of early action by Congress in this direction to revise our currency laws and remove them from partisan contention. A notable assembly of business men, with delegates from twenty-nine States and Territories, was held at Indianapolis in January of this year. The financial situation commanded their earnest attention, and after a two days' session the convention recommended to Congress the appointment of a monetary commission. I commend this report to the consideration of Congress.

The authors of the report recommend a commission to make a thorough investigation of the monetary affairs and needs of this country in all relations and aspects, and to make proper suggestions as to any evils found to exist and the remedies therefor."

This subject should receive the attention of Congress at its special session. It ought not to be postponed until the regular session.

I therefore urgently recommend that a special commission be created, non-partisan in its character, to be composed of well-informed citizens of different parties, who will command the confidence of Congress and the country because of their special fitness for the work; whose duty it shall be to make recommendations of whatever changes in our present banking and currency laws may be found necessary and expedient, and to report their conclusions on or before the first day of November next, in order that the same day it may be transmitted by me to Congress for its consideration at its first regular session.

It is to be hoped that the report thus made will be so comprehensive and sound as to receive the support of all parties and the favorable action of Congress. At all events, such a report cannot fail to be of value to the Executive branch of the Government, as well as to those charged with public legislation, and to greatly assist in the establishment of an improved system of finance.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

Executive Mansion, July 24, 1897.

Christian Endeavorers Mostly Women.

The Christian Endeavorers at San Francisco numbered 22,918. California furnished 12,694. There were two women delegates from outside the State for every man.

Foreign Demand For Our Engines.

Philadelphia manufacturers have just shipped six locomotives to South Africa, and are building thirty others for Japan.

Immigration's Great Decrease.

There is a decrease of 100,000 in the number of immigrants arriving on these shores during the past eleven months.

Silver in the Bank of France.

The Bank of France contains in its vaults over $235,000,000 in silver which has been withdrawn from circulation.

Texas Watermelon Crop.

Texas expects to produce 40,000,000 watermelons this year, together with 30,000,000 canteloupes.

Chinese National Burying Ground.

The Chinese have selected Philadelphia for their national burying ground.

Minor Mention.

The North Dakota wheat crop is endangered by heavy rains.

The first wheat ever sent from California to Brazil will leave San Francisco soon in two big ships.

Writers in some of the London papers discuss the chances of a war with the United States.

First Assistant Postmaster-General Perry S. Heath has not lost the habit of putting a circle around his periods, which he learned as a newspaper man. His signature never appears without this mark after it.

When the late Senator Harris first became a member of Congress, Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Benton, Cass, Andrew Johnson, Abraham Lincoln, John P. Hale, Joshua R. Giddings and General Sam Houston were members of one or the other house.

Public opinion in Paris having compelled the Park Department to withdraw a concession for a bicycle track in the Bois de Boulogne made to the Prince de Sagan, as soon as the Prince began to cut down trees, the courts have refused the Prince damages for the loss of the concession.

The will of Mrs. Julia C. Maffitt, of St. Louis, Mo., disposes of her $3,000,000 estate to her six children.

A circular just issued by the Department of Agriculture relative to Hawaiian commerce shows that the United States controls ninety per cent. of the entire trade of the islands.

Prince Damrong, the Siamese Minister of the Interior, who accompanies King Chulalongcorn on his European tour, is described as being taciturn and distant in his manners, while Prince Devawongse, the Prime Minister, is very talkative and affable. The whole Siamese party is exciting astonishment by the extent and accuracy of its knowledge of European matters.

Prominent People.

The sister of Governor Black, of New York, has been appointed a postmistress in New Hampshire.

Professor Marsh, who holds the chair of paleontology at Yale, has drawn no salary for his services since 1866.

Ex-Secretary of the Interior Francis read a paper on the necessity for the preservation of forests in this country at a banquet given to the National Convention of Nurserymen in St. Louis last week.

Apirini Turapa Ngata, a full-blooded Maori, who holds the degree of Bachelor of Arts and of Laws from Canterbury College, has been admitted to the bar at Auckland, being the first of his race to accomplish the feat.

STEAMER'S DECK BLOWN UP.

Fatal Explosion on Board the Nutmeg State at Bridgeport.

An explosion occurred on the steamer Nutmeg State of the Bridgeport line while she was lying at her dock at the foot of South avenue, Bridgeport, Conn., a few minutes before 7 o'clock p. m. Three men were killed and nine injured seriously, while several persons received minor injuries. The dead and injured all belong to New York, and were employed as deckhands. The cause of the explosion is not known definitely.

The dead are Timothy Reardon, Patrick Moran and Jerry O'Connell. Reardon died on the operating table at the Emergency Hospital while the doctors were preparing to dress his wounds. Patrick Moran was taken out of the forecastle with his neck broken, and Jerry O'Connell, who had both legs fractured and was injured internally, died a few minutes after he had been removed to the General Hospital.

The injured are Michael Reardon, Patrick Glennon, Michael McGarvey, Edward Lynch, John Hartnet, John Carroll, Michael Sullivan, and Patrick Kiley. All the injured except the last two are at the General Hospital. They are burned and bruised, and some are injured internally.

At the time of the explosion the men were all seated at a table eating supper, which had been served forward on the main deck, directly over the forecastle, where the bunks in which the men slept were situated. There were a dozen men at the table. A terrific explosion came and none of the men seated at the table can tell what occurred.

The complete wreck of the bow of the boat tells the story. The main deck, above which the explosion took place, is torn in pieces and the timbers badly shattered and reduced to splinters. The timbers and siding on both sides of the boat were blown out completely, leaving it wide open. The force of the explosion shattered only the deck immediately above the hold, where the men slept. The upper deck was not injured. Some of the men at the table were thrown into the water through the big holes made in the side of the bow of the boat.

LIKE A WESTERN CYCLONE.

A Violent Storm Does Immense Damage in New York and Vicinity.

A violent storm struck New York City. It was accompanied by a high wind, hail, lightning, and deafening thunder. Much damage and discomfort were reported from all sides.

Hundreds of buildings in and around New York were struck by lightning during the great storm and thousands of dollars' worth of damage was inflicted by lightning, flood and wind.

It seems marvelous that human life was spared. The entire side of a cottage was torn away at Far Rockaway, yet no one of the occupants was so much as singed.

Viewing the reports from towns and villages all around New York City, especially in New Jersey, it is safe to say that this part of the country was never before swept by a storm in which the effects of lightning were so startling and widespread.

From all sections of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania comes stories of the storm's awful work. Buildings were fired by lightning and houses blown down by the wind.

MUST WEAR UNION SHOES.

Order to Chicago Trades Unionists For Labor Day Parade.

Every man who marches in the Labor Day parade at Chicago, Ill., must wear union made shoes, with the union label imprint on the soles. A committee has been appointed to inspect every shoe in the line of march, and any man found guilty of wearing non-union shoes will be dealt with accordingly.

The action to this effect was taken at the meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor on suggestion of William Jones, of the Boot and Shoe Union of America. Mr Jones demanded that the Boot and Shoemakers' Union label be given the same preference as the printers', cigar makers', coopers' and horseshoers' copyrighted devices. He argued that the labor leaders had decided that no horses shall be ridden in the parade which are not shod with union made horseshoes, bearing the journeyman horseshoers' label, and, following the same line, he declared that the men must also be union shod.

Silver In Our Dollar Worth 45.92 Cents.

Commercial silver was quoted by bullion dealers in New York City at 59¼ cents an ounce, and Government assay bars at 59¾. This made the silver in a standard silver dollar worth but 45.92 cents. The lowest record price for commercial bars in that market was made on March 3, 1894, when sales were certainly made at 59 and possibly by some dealers at 58¾.

Sunk With 120 Lives.

A dispatch from Singapore, India, says that the Chinese steamer Srihongann, bound from Singapore for Malacca with 196 passengers, was wrecked in a storm off Malacca on June 19. One hundred and twenty persons, including the Captain of the steamer, were drowned. The remainder of the ship's company was rescued by a passing steamer.

Many Lynchings.

At Griffin, Ga., a colored prisoner on his way to Atlanta for safe keeping was taken from the train by a mob and hanged to a tree. At Madisonville, Ky., a worthless character, Ephraim Brinkley, was hanged by a mob "on general principles." At Riverton, Ala., a colored assaulter, was hanged.

Double Murder by Burglars.

News was received of a double murder by masked burglars in the hamlet of Daniels Farm, several miles in the country north of Bridgeport, Conn. The victims are Marcus Nichols and his sister Mary Nichols. The man was killed instantly, but the sister lived long enough to tell the story.

Postmistress $1500 Short.

Mrs. Anna Duval, Postmistress at Fort Russell, Wyoming, was found to be $1500 short in her accounts with the Postoffice Department. Her twenty-year-old daughter Elsie is charged with having embezzled the money and a warrant for her arrest has been issued.

Convicts on Roads.

Warden Sage, of Sing Sing (N. Y.) Prison, put twenty-five convicts to work on road improvements as an experiment If it proves a success more will be employed.

"Terrible Pete" Wassil Hanged.

"Terrible Pete" Wassil, murderer of Joseph Kupersavage, a fellow Lithuanian, was hanged at Wilkesbarre, Penn. Tears ran down Pete's face, but he did not give way.

Convicts Insane For Lack of Work.

Nine convicts in the Kings County Penitentiary, Brooklyn, went mad in one week and twenty have become insane since the law prohibiting convict labor went into effect.

To Arbitrate Coal Strike.

Agreement to arbitrate the coal miners' difficulties was reached.

The National Game.

Pitcher Esper has rejoined the St. Louis team.

Pittsburg has made fewer runs than any other League club.

King is pitching better ball for Washington than is Mercer.

Kennedy is the only pitcher who is showing winning form for Brooklyn.

Hamilton, of Boston, is at his old place, leading the League in stolen bases.

Stafford is playing an excellent shortfield for Louisville and is batting hard.

Boston has signed shortstop Allen, late of Detroit, to give Long a much-needed rest.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

BUTTER.			
Creamery—West. extras, ₱	—	@	15
Firsts, ₱	—	@	14
Thirds to seconds, ₱	11	@	13
State—Thirds to firsts, ₱	10	@	13
State Dairy tubs, extras, ₱	—	@	14
Western Imitation Creamery, ₱	9½	@	12
Factory, fresh, firsts, ₱	9½	@	10
Thirds to seconds, ₱	7	@	9
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, new, large, ₱	—	@	7½
Small, ₱	7½	@	7½
Part skims, good to poor, ₱	3	@	4½
Full skims, ₱	2	@	3
EGGS.			
State and Penn—Fresh, ₱ doz	12½	@	13
Jersey—Fancy, ₱ doz	14	@	15
Western—Choice, ₱ doz	—	@	12
Southern—Choice, ₱ doz	—	@	—
Duck eggs, ₱ doz	—	@	—
Goose eggs, ₱ doz	—	@	—
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice, ₱ bu	1 30	@	1 32½
Medium, choice, ₱ bu	95	@	97½
Pea, choice, ₱ bu	90	@	92½
Red kidney, choice, ₱ bu	1 80	@	1 82½
White kidney, choice, ₱ bu	1 25	@	1 30
Yellow eye, ₱ bu	1 05	@	1 07½
Lima, Cal., ₱ 60 lbs	—	@	1 20
Green peas, bags, ₱ bu	72½	@	75
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples, ₱ bbl	50	@	2 00
Per crate	50	@	80
Gooseberries, ₱ qt	—	@	—
Huckleberries, ₱ qt	4	@	8
Blackberries, ₱ qt	2	@	7
Cherries, ₱ lb	3	@	7
Watermelons, Fla., ₱ 100	12	00	@ 22 00
Muskmelons, Md., ₱ carrier	1	00	@ 1 50
Peaches, Del., ₱ crate	75	@	1 25
Jersey, ₱ basket	40	@	1 00
Pears, Le Conte, ₱ bbl	1	50	@ 2 50
Currants, ₱ qt	3	@	5
Raspberries, red, per pt	2	@	5
HOPS.			
State—1896, choice, ₱ lb	8½	@	9
1896, prime, ₱ lb	—	@	8
Pacific Coast, 1896, choice, ₱ lb	10½	@	11
Good to prime, ₱ lb	8	@	9½
Old odds, ₱ lb	2	@	3
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, ₱ lb	—	@	9½
Spring chickens, ₱ lb	10	@	12
Roosters, ₱ lb	—	@	5½
Turkeys, ₱ lb

WARNING.

We wish to caution all users of Simmons Liver Regulator on a subject of the deepest interest and importance to their health—perhaps their lives. The sole proprietors and makers of Simmons Liver Regulator learn that customers are often deceived by buying and taking some medicine of a similar appearance or taste, believing it to be Simmons Liver Regulator. We warn you that unless the word Regulator is on the package or bottle, that it is not Simmons Liver Regulator. No one else makes, or ever has made Simmons Liver Regulator or anything called Simmons Liver Regulator but J. H. Zeilin & Co., and no medicine made by anyone else is the same. We alone can put it up, and we cannot be responsible, if other medicines represented as the same do not help you as you are led to expect they will. Bear this fact well in mind, if you have been in the habit of using a medicine which you supposed to be Simmons Liver Regulator, because the name was somewhat like it, and the package did not have the word Regulator on it, you have been imposed upon and have not been taking Simmons Liver Regulator at all. The Regulator has been favorably known for many years, and all who use it know how necessary it is for Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Constipation, Headache, Dyspepsia, and all disorders arising from a Diseased Liver.

We ask you to look for yourselves, and see that Simmons Liver Regulator, which you can readily distinguish by the Red Z on wrapper, and by our name, is the only medicine called Simmons Liver Regulator

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.

Take
Simmons Liver Regulator.

Norfolk and Southern R. R.

Schedule in effect April 27, 1897.

Norfolk & Southern R. R. Mail and Express trains, Southbound, daily (except Sundays), leave Elizabeth City, at 11:40, A. M., and 6:00, P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Northbound, daily, except Sundays, leave Elizabeth City at 2:45 P. M., and Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 9:20, A. M.

The trains arrive at and depart from the Norfolk & Western depot, Norfolk; connect at Norfolk with all Rail and steamer lines, and at Edenton with Steamer for Roanoke, Cashie Chowan and Scuppernong rivers; transfer steamers to Mackey's Ferry, thence by Norfolk & Southern R. R. to Pantego and Belhaven connecting with steamer Virginia Dare for Makeleyville, Aurora, Washington and all intermediate landings.

EASTERN CAROLINA DISPATCH AND OLD DOMINION LINE.

The steamer Neuse leaves Elizabeth City Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6:00 P. M., for Newbern, connecting with the A. & N. C. R. R. for Goldsboro, Kinston and Morehead City, and with the W. & N. R. R. for Jacksonville, Wilmington, N. C., etc., touching at Roanoke Island Tuesday and Saturdays. Returning, leave Newbern Monday, Wednesday and Friday, touching at Roanoke Island Tuesday.

The Steamer Newbern leaves Elizabeth City Mondays at noon and Wednesday at 6:00 P. M., for Roanoke Island, Ocracoke Landing, Oriental and Newbern.

Tickets on sale at Elizabeth City Station to Roanoke Island, Ocracoke, Nowberne, Oriental, Kinston, Goldsboro, Morehead City and Wilmington.

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through cars and as low rates and quicker time than by any other route.

Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Dispatch as follows: From Norfolk by Norfolk & Southern Railroad; Baltimore, by P. W. & B. R. R., President Street Station; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania R. R., Dock Street Station; New York, by Pennsylvania R. R., Pier 27 North River, and Old Dominion Line.

For further information apply to M. H Snowden, Agent, Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern R. R. Company, Norfolk, Va.

M. K. KING, Gen'l Man'r. H. C. HUDGINS, Gen'l Ft. & Pass'r Agt.

GEORGE W. BELL,

Gun-Smith,

At the Old Stand on Road Street,

ELIZ. CITY, NORTH CAROLINA

FRED DAVIS

DEALER IN

COAL.

Coal of all sizes and of best quality constantly on hand. All orders promptly are filled.

☞ All coal is screened before leaving the yard. Lowest prices guaranteed.

F. H. ZIEGLER & BRO,

Successors to John H Ziegler,

Dealers in all Kinds of

Undertakers' Supplies,

From the Cheapest to the Best. All telegrams promptly attended to.

CRAPES AND COOLING BOARDS,

when desired. The finest Hearse in the section. Rosewood, Walnut, Cloth covered and Metalic Caskets a specialty At the old stand on Ehringhaus Street. ☞ Al. kinds of Cabinet Work done.

T. P. WHITE,

BOOT & SHOEMAKER-
2nd door North of Poindexter Street Bridge.
☞ Patching and mending RubberBoots a specialty.

GROVES

TASTELESS

CHILL TONIC

IS JUST AS GOOD FOR ADULTS.

WARRANTED. PRICE 50 cts.

GALATIA, ILLS., Nov. 16, 1893.

Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Gentlemen:—We sold last year, 600 bottles of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC and have bought three gross already this year. In all our experience of 14 years, in the drug business, have never sold an article that gave such universal satisfaction as your Tonic. Yours truly,

HENRY, CARR & Co.

For sale and guaranteed by all druggists.

The North Carolinian

Published Every Wednesday

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF BOTH THE CITY AND THE COUNTY.

For terms and advertising rates see first page.

Communications relative to and of interest in the Albemarle District solicited from all quarters.

THE CONGRESS.

Because of the urgency of revenue legislation this summer, the Fifty-fifth Congress has had the advantages of a short legislative apprenticeship. When the Representatives who walked up the steps of the capitol for the first time four months ago return to Washington in December for the regular session, they will feel quite like old parliamentary hands.

True, they have had as yet no experience to speak of in committee work or in general legislation. All that is still to come. Speaker Reed and the Republican majority of the House decided at the start-off to confine the business of the extraordinary session within the limits indicated by the President in his proclamation. They accepted the entire responsibility before the country for this decision, and they are bearing it very cheerfully.

QUITE DIFFERENT.

President McKinley did not say of the Republican Tariff bill of 1897, as did his predecessor of a Democratic bill in 1894, that it is a tariff "of perfidy and dishonor." President McKinley did not have to apologize for the Dingley bill as Mr. Cleveland did for the Wilson bill, and ejaculate, in a public communication to Wilson: "How can we face the people after indulging in such outrageous discrimination and violations of principle?" He did not have to admit that the connection of the Republican Senators with the Sugar Trust was a "delicate subject," as did Mr. Cleveland when referring to the Sugar scandal of 1894. President McKinley signed the Republican Tariff bill with a satisfaction which he did not attempt to conceal, knowing it to be the best, the fairest and the most promising Tariff bill ever enacted.

RAISE GOOD STOCK.

The effect of low prices on horses and cattle has been to create an interest in better stock. Farmers are learning that it is to their advantage to attempt to compete with those who resort to the pure breeds, as the quality is sought at the present day more than formerly. Beef cattle have been greatly improved; the butter production of the individual cows is also increasing, and more calves are being raised that are well bred. If low prices and necessity force an abandonment of scrub stock entirely the farmers will, in a few years, more than regain all that they may have lost from present reduced profits.

The demand upon the Treasury Department for small notes continues to increase. Merchants and buyers who make it say they do not care what kind of money they get, as they want it to put in circulation and not hoard. Another sign of prosperity.

Since Bryan's defeat the Nebraskans have paid off indebtedness to the extent of $28,000,000. There is nothing the matter with Nebraska except that Bryanism hypnotized it into thinking itself ragged, penniless and crooked.

"I believe it is a good better to open up the mills of the United States to the labor of America than to open up the mints of the United States to the silver of the world."—William McKinley.

Those who find fault with the slow return of prosperity are like most sick people who have taken a number of years to accumulate a disease, but expect the doctor to cure them in a week.

☞ To "Protectionist" the CAROLINIAN replies: Yes, it is an American Tariff, enacted exclusively for American interests. Foreign countries can think and say and do whatever they please.

American manufacturers have just shipped six locomotives to Sonth Africa and are building thirty for Japan. In making machinery of all kinds the United States is a recognized leader.

Nine-tenths of the trade of Hawaii is with this country. Our commerce with the Islands is one of the things that Mr. Cleveland failed to pull down.

Though without a majority in the Senate the Republicans passed a Tariff biil in four months. There is nothing like a good cause to begin with.

Both the great parties make promises, the only difference is the Republican party fulfills its promises and the Democratic party doesn't.

Wheat continues to advance in price notwithstanding the fact that silver continues to fall.

THE COMPOST HEAP.

Whether the farm has a general manure heap or not, there should be a place set apart for a compost factory, that is, a receptacle where not only fresh manure, but leaves, slops from the house and other substances may be buried. As there may not be more materials accumulated than can be easily handled, the heap can be turned over at any time, allowed to heat and decompose at will, and can be so managed as to provide ready plant food for immediate use for flowers or special plants in the garden.

Such an accumulation will be quite large in the course of the year, and if all the waste substances of the farm are added, and the liquids of the stables used for saturating them, with dry dirt added, there will be little or no loss of ammonia, and the substances will always be well composed and fine. No bulky material should go on the compost heap, the object being to use absorbents to prevent loss and to have the compost as fine as dirt

"That's a poor dog," said a rich gentleman to German laborer. "That is a very poor dog, but as my little boy has taken a fancy to him I don't care if I buy him." "Yaas," said the German, "he ish a very poor dog. But dere is von leetle thing mit dat dog vich I don't vant to sell—I don't vant to sell de vag of his tail ven I comes home at night."

The Dingley bill is a law and the Factories have started up.

LITERARY NOTICES.

"The Eclectic Magazine of Foreign Literature" for August has a long and varied table of contents suitable for the month. Among the principal articles we notice "British Monarchy and Modern Democracy;" "Captain Mahan's Nelson;" "India Under Queen Victoria;" "Jowett's Life;" "Hamlet;" "Sainte-Beuve;" "Methods of Literary Work;" "Bacteriology in the Queen's Reign;" "England in the the Queen's Reign;" "England and the Europenn Concert." The lighter articles are "The Carthusians;" "Outdoor Life in Holland;" "A Village Discussion Forum;" "Roses of Jericho;" "An Attack on a Telegraph Station in Persia;" "St. Paul's;" "A Bookman's Romance," and seveoal other terse and timely sketches. The current number is well up to the high reputation of this sterling representative of foreign literary thought.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, July 30, 1897.

President McKinley's amendments to the civil service rules, made public after his departure on his vacation, are the most important made since there was a civil service law. His first amendment provides that no removal from the classified service shall be made except for cause upon written charges of which the accused shall have notice and an opportunity to make defense; his second amendment includes the employes of all Custom Houses in the classified service, and his third excepts from the civil service rules the following places: In the customs service, one cashier in each district, one chief or principal deputy in each district, and one principal deputy collector in each subport or station. Internal revenue service: One employe in each district, who shall act as cashier or chief deputy or assistant collector, as may be determined by the Treasury department, one deputy collector in each district where the number of employes in the office of the collector exceeds four, and one deputy collector in each stamp (or branch) office. It was expected that the chiefs of the divisions in the executive departments would be excepted, but they were not. They may be later on.

Assistant Secretary Howell, of the Treasury, who has a high reputation as a tariff expert, and who will have immediate charge of the enforcement of the Dingley tariff, has been studying the new law vey closely and as a result says of it: "The new tariff is particularly free from ambiguities, which, despite the most careful efforts are liable to creep into such measures. It is a revenue measure and, in my opinion, will produce at least $185,000,000 during the present fiscal year, and I look for it to produce at least $220,000,000 during the next." Mr. Howell's estimates are close to those of Senator Allison and Chairman Dingley as to the amount of revenue the new tariff will produce

Secretary Long decided that the battleship Indiana should docked and cleaned at Halifax, Nova Scotia, because it was not considered entirely safe to dock her at Port Royal, S. C., and the New York dock is in bad condition. While Secretary Long would have liked it better to have had a dock of our own big enough and good enough to be used, the practice of docking our ships in foreign docks is old enough to have ceased to arouse indignation in naval circles.

It is regarded as practically certain that Secretary Long will find it necessary to appoint a board of naval officers to frame a plan for the establishment of a government plant for making armor plate for our vessels. He is only waiting to hear from a number of ship-builders who have been asked if they wished to funish armor plates at the stipulated price, $300 a ton, as the Carnegie and the Bethlehem Steel companies have already refused to do so.

At first the decision of the Treasury department that the tariff law signed on the afternoon of Saturday went into effect at midnight Friday strikes you as being wrong, but the more you study it the stronger it becomes. The law does not recognize any fraction of a day, and the tariff bill having provided that the law was to take effect when signed by the President, it must necessary take effect from the first second of the day upon which it was signed. Such has been the decisions of the courts and the Treasury officials are confident that they will be upheld in the appeals that have been taken to the courts. The amount of money involved is not over $200,000.

Secretary Wilson, ever on the alert in behalf of the farmers of this country, has sent two Agricultural Department Agents abroad to obtain information as to what, if any, effect theopening of the Trans-Siberian railway, which traverses the fertile grain sections of Siberia, expected to take place in 1900, will be likely to have upon the interests of American wheat growers. It has been claimed that this railway would put Siberian wheat in European markets at a price with which Americans could not compete. Secretary Wilson hopes to ascertain whether there is foundation for the claim.

Only those who are ignorant of existing conditions can be made to believe there is danger of war with Japan because of the annexation of Hawaii. There isn't the remotest danger of our having any trouble with Japan. No nation in the world is more diligently cultivating our friendship and adopting our methods than Japan, and that accounts for much European envy and lying.

ONE OF TWO WAYS.

The bladder was created for one purpose, namely, a receptacle for the urine, and as such it is not liable to any form of disease except by one of two ways. The first way is from imperfect action of the kidneys. The second is from careless local treatment of other diseases,

CHIEF CAUSE.

Unhealthy urine from unhealthy kidneys is the chief cause of bladder troubles. So the womb, like the bladder, was created for one purpose, and if not doctored too much is not liable to weakness or disease, except in rare cases. It is situated back of and very close to the bladder, any pain, disease or inconvenience manifested in the kidneys, back, bladder or urinary passage is often, by mistake, attributed to female weakness or womb trouble of some sort. The error is easily made and may as easily be avoided. To find out correctly, set your urine aside for twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates kidney trouble. The mild and extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp Root, the great kidney and bladder remedy is soon realized. If you need a medicine you should have the best. At druggists fifty cents and one dollar. You may have a sample bottle and pamphlet; both sent free by mail. Mention this paper and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The proprietor of this paper guarantees the genuineness of this offer.

A Sure Thing for You.

A transaction in which you cannot lose is a sure thing. Biliousness, sick headache, furred tongue, fever, piles and a thousand other ills are caused by constipation and sluggish liver. Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the wonderful new liver stimulant and intestinal tonic are by all druggists guaranteed to cure or money refunded. C. C. C. are a sure thing. Try a box to-day; 10c., 25c., 50c. Sample and booklet free. See our big ad.

Did you Ever

Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for your troubles? If not, get a bottle now and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all Female Complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence, in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have loss of appetite, constipation, headache, fainting spells or are sleepless, nervous, excitable, melancholy or troubled with dizzy spells, Electric Bitters is the medicine you need. Health and Strength are guaranteed by its use. Large bottles only 50cts at Alex. Wadsworth's drug store.

A Vegetarian Under Fire.

Some men have an idea that their views should be obtruded whenever there is an opening. There was an illustration of this want of tact given on a Woodward avenue car the other evening. After a thin, pale man and a big, florid man had been engaged in a warm discussion for a time the smaller and more peppery of the two made it apparent that he wanted all those present for an audience. He was averse to hiding his light under a bushel.

"I am a vegetarian," he shouted. "I never saw one of your beef eaters yet that could think clearly or reason intelligently." Then some of the indignant passengers that did not agree with him and resented his sweeping assertions came in with their voluntaries.

"Hair's just the color of a carrot," chuckled the fat man, with a wheeze.

"Nose is a little 'reddish,'" said the young man in evening dress.

"And something of a 'turnup,'" tittered the pretty girl hanging to the same strap.

"Bet he's a 'beat,'" snorted the butcher.

"Regular 'punkin 'ead,'" growled the Englishman who had eaten many an ox, and everybody expected a fight.

When the vanquished vegetarian raised a parsnip shaped finger to the conductor, the parson in the corner murmured, "Lettuce have peas," and the tittering girl ended the fusillade by requesting the little man not to "squash" her as he wedged his way to the rear platform.—Detroit Free Press.

There is Nothing so Good.

There is nothing just as good as Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs, and Colds, so demand it and do not permit the dealer to sell you some substitute. He will not claim there is anything better, but in order to make more profit he may claim something else to be just as good. You want Dr. King's New Discovery because you know it to be safe and reliable and guaranteed to do good or money refunded. For Coughs, Colds, Consumption and for all affections of the Throat, Chest and Lungs, there is nothing so goood as Dr. King's New Discovery. Trial bottles free at Alex Wadsworth's drug store. Regular size 50 cents and $1.00.

No Cure—No Pay.

That is the way all druggists sell GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC for Chills and Malaria. It is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. Children love it. Adults prefer it to bitter nauseating tonics. Price, 50 cents.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Ripans Tabules cure liver troubles. Ripans Tabules cure constipation.

A Proclamation by the Governor—$200.00 Reward

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS official information has been received at this Department that Dr. Davis, alias Daniel Webb, on or about the twelfth day of July, 1897, committed rape upon a little girl of eight years of age in Chowan County, whereof she died; and whereas, it appears that the said Dr. Davis alias Daniel Webb has fled the State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him:

NOW, THEREFORE, I DANIEL L. RUSSELL, Governor of the State of North Carolina, by virtue of authority in me vested by law, do issue this my Proclamation, offering a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension and delivery of the said Dr. Davis alias Daniel Webb to the Sheriff of Chowan County at the Court House in Edenton, to be paid upon the conviction of the accused, and I do enjoin all officers of the State and all good citizens to assist in bringing said criminal to justice.

Done at our City of Raleigh, the twenty-ninth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninty-seven and in the one hundred and twenty-second year of our American Independence.

Seal.

By the Governor:
DANIEL L. RUSSELL

J. E. ALEXANDER,
Private Secretary.

DESCRIPTION:—About five feet seven inches high, dark negro man with snaggle tooth, decayed; hair gray; stoops and walks sideling; gizzard-footed, battle-footed. When last seen had his clothes in a sack.

NORTH CAROLINA,
Pasquotank County.

Charles Levis and wife, Anna A., Alfred T. Conrow, the two latter being the heirs at law distributees of Thornton Conrow deceased, and S. Morris Waln administrator of Thornton Conrow, plaintiffs.

vs.

The heirs at law and next of kin of Frederick Paxson, deceased late of Pennsylvania, whose names are unknown, Mrs. Louisa Bush, widow of D. G. Bush, deceased, Geo. T. Bush, one of the heirs at law and distributee of said D. G. Bush and all other heirs at law, if there be any, of said D. G. Bush, defendants.

THIS is a special proceeding before the Clerk of the Superior Court of Pasquotank County to have a trustee appointed in the place of Fredrick Paxson, who was trustee in a certain deed of trust executed by the Land and Lumber Company, wherein that certain tract of land in Pasquotank county, containing 2700 acres, more or less, and known as the Parkville or Proctor tract, was conveyed in trust to secure a debt of Thirty-five Thousand Dollars, which said debt was assigned to D. G. Bush and Thornton Conrow, and which has not been paid. The defendants will take notice that they appear before the Clerk of the Superior Court at Elizabeth City on Thursday, August 26th, 1897, and answer the complaint now filed in the office of said clerk, or the relief prayed for will be granted. J. P. OVERMAN,
C. C. POOL, Clerk.
Attorney.

PROPOSALS

—FOR—

WATER WORKS

In Elizabeth City, N. C.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Commissioners of Elizabeth City, N. C., for bids for a franchise for a system of Water Works. Parties making proposals will state:

1. What system of Water Works they will put in.
2. The annual rental they will charge for seventy-five hydrants or fire plugs
3. The annual rental for each additional hydrant or fire plug up to 100.
4. The annual rental for each addition hydrant or fire plug over 100.
5. The aggregate pumping capacity.
6. The maximum water pressure that will be furnished.
7. When the work will be commenced.
8. When the work will be completed.

All bids must be sent to the Mayor by Monday, the 6th day of September, at 12 o'clock, M., and will be opened at 4 o'clock, P. M., on that day.

Bidders must satisfy the Board of Commissioners as to their responsibility by proper references and will be required to give bonds for completion of contract.

The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

C. C. POOL, Mayor.
C. A. BANKS, Clerk.

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS,

Will Open Sept. 9th, 1897.

Thorough Academic, Scientific and Technical courses. Experienced Specialist in every Department.

EXPENSES PER SESSION, INCLUDING BOARD:

For County Students : : : $ 93.00
For all Other Students : : : 133.00

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ALEX. Q. HOLLADAY, LL. D., President.
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A SCHOOL FOR BOTH SEXES

Prepares for College, Business Life and U. S. Military and Naval Academies.

Full Faculty of Eight Teachers. Fine Music Department.

Special Teacher of Stenography and Typewriting.

Expenses of tuition very low. Board and Full tuition costs from $120 to $130 per school year.

This school is endorsed by the best Educators in the State.

Write for Catalogue. Address
S. L. SHEEP,
Elizabeth City, N. C. President.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

If you want to quit tobacco using easily and forever, be made well, strong, magnetic, full of new life and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. Many gain ten pounds in ten days. Over 400,000 cured. Buy No-To-Bac of your druggist, under guarantee to cure, 50c or $1.00. Booklet and sample mailed free. Ad. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia.

No. 11.—Polished Solid Oak 5-Drawer Chiffonier, 53 inches high, 30½ inches long, 18 inches deep. It is well constructed and has good locks on each drawer. Special price, Orders promptly filled.

$3.39

Our success is not accidental. It is the result of 15 years of honorable dealing. Our experience in the Furniture and Carpet business is yours for the asking. Our immense illustrated Furniture, Oil Cloths, Carpets, Refrigerators, Bedding, Springs, Stoves, Tools, etc., is free to all who write for it, and we pay all postage. If you ask your local dealers' advice you will not send for our catalogue, as he will lose a customer. If you consult your pocket-book and want double value for your dollars, you will deal with the manufacturers. Send your name on a postal now.

Julius Hines & Son
BALTIMORE, MD.

NOTICE!

ELECTION ON THE PUBLIC SCHOOL QUESTION.

"ON TUESDAY after the Second Monday in August, within the year 1897, the Board of County Commissioners of every county shall cause an election to be held in every school district in their respective counties upon the question of levying a special district (township) tax for the public schools of said district (township) and notice of this election shall be given by the County Commissioners at their regular June meeting. And such notice shall be published in the county papers and posted on the school houses of said district (township)."—Acts of General Assembly, 1897, Sections 2654 and 2655, as repealed by Acts, 1897.

OFFICE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS,
PASQUTTANK COUNTY
Elizabeth City, N. C.,
June 7th, 1897.

In compliance with the order above set forth, it is ordered by the Board of Commissioners of said county, that an election be held at the time and for the purposes above set forth, under the provisions and regulations in the election for members of the General Assembly. And in said election to decide the question as to levying ten cents on the $100.00 property, and thirty cents on each poll as a special tax for schools. Notice is hereby given to all persons of said election and its purposes.

By order of the Board of Commissioners of Pasquotank County, N. C., June 7th, 1897.

T. P. WILCOX,
Sheriff of Pasquotank County.
June 7th, 1897.

FOR SALE

48 lots of land eligibly situated on the West side of Road street, in Elizabeth City, about 400 yards from the passenger depot of the N. & S. R. R. and 300 yards from the Collegiate Institute.

On Monday Sept. 20th, between the hours of 12 m. and 3 p. m., I shall offer at public sale to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in Elizabeth City, (if not sold at private sale before) 48 lots of land, numbered on the plat 1 to 57, being all the lots on said plat except Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 13 and 14, which have been sold: Said lots as a whole bounded on the N. by Cypress street, E. by Road street, by lot of W. E. Dunstan, and W. by lands of Mrs G. M. Scott and M. N. Sawyer.

The lots are well situated, being well drained and in an excelent neighborhood that is being built up with first-class residences.

This sale is a forced one, there being leins on the property that must be closed. I am authorized to sell the property at private sale, and those who may desire to invest would do well to examine it and to call at my office and examine a map of the same.

A liberal discount will be made from the prices now asked for the lots to one who will purchase them in bulk, and reasonable time allowed on deferred payments. The proceeds of sales will be applied to the payment of existing leins until they shall be fully paid up and released and perfect title assured.

For further information inquiry may be made of me or of any responsible citizen of the town personally or by letter. A full investigation of the titles of the property and existing leins upon it and of its present and prospective value is invited.

FRANK VAUGAN,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

THE UNIVERSITY.

47 TEACHERS. 413 Students. (Summer School.) Total 549. Boards $8 a month, 3 Brief Courses; 3 Full Corses, Law and Medical School and Courses in Pharmacy. Graduate Courses open to Women. Summer School for Teachers, Scholarships and Loans for the needy. Address President ALDERMAN, Chapel Hill, N. C

CURES.... SUMMER DISEASES

The Ideal Remedy for all diseases of the stomach and bowels, such as Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Cramps, Loss of Appetite, etc., is that standard of all medicines,

DR. KING'S

ROYAL GERMETUER.

Thousands of Certificates attest the fact.

Mr. L. T. Collier, Kosclusko, Miss., says: "My bowels would act from ten to twenty times a day, of a bloody, mucus nature. My kidneys were very badly out of order. I was treated by the best physicians, and they said I could live but a short while. I then commenced using Royal Germetuer. In three weeks I could eat anything, and do as much work as ever. I continued the Germetuer, and can testify that I am entirely cured, and that Germetuer did the work."

☞ It is as pleasant to take as lemonade, and builds up from the first dose. It cures disease by removing the cause.

Sold by Druggists, One Dollar.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
THE ATLANTA CHEMICAL CO., ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
Write for 48-page Book, Mailed Free.

Use GERMETUER PILLS and GERMETUER COUGH SYRUP.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets CURE CONSTIPATION

REGULATE THE LIVER

10¢ 25¢ 50¢

ALL DRUGGISTS

CANDY CATHARTIC

.....CASCARETS taste good. Eat them like candy. They remove any bad taste in the mouth, leaving the breath sweet and perfumed. It is a real pleasure to take them instead of nauseating liquids or cantor-oil pills.

PURELY VEGETABLE

.....CASCARETS are purely vegetable and contain no mercurial or other mineral poison. They are made of the latest remedies discovered and are a scientific combination never before put together in any form.

ANTISEPTIC LAXATIVE

.....CASCARETS are antiseptic. That means stop putrefying digested food from souring in the stomach, no matter how fed and assimilate, or purchase money will be cheerfully refunded by your own druggist.

LIVER STIMULANT

.....CASCARETS regulate the bowels and stimulate the lazy liver, making it work. They strengthen the bowels and put them into vigorous healthy condition, making their action easy and natural.

.....CASCARETS increase the flow of milk in nursing mothers. A tablet eaten in the morning on retiring with a milder purgative and has a mild but certain effect on the baby, the only safe laxative for the baby.

.....CASCARETS are liked by the children. They taste good and do good, stop wind-colic and cramps, and kill and drive off worms, and all kinds of parasites that live in the bowels of the growing child.

.....CASCARETS, taken patiently, persistently are guaranteed to cure any case of constipation, no matter how fed and assimilate, or purchase money will be cheerfully refunded by your own druggist.

.....CASCARETS regulate the bowels and stimulate the lazy liver, make it work. They strengthen the bowels and put them into vigorous healthy condition, making their action easy and natural.

.....CASCARETS are for sale by druggists for 10c, 25c, 50c a box, according to size. A 10c box will prove their merit and put you on the right road to perfect and permanent health. Don't risk delay.

BOON FOR MOTHERS

PLEASE THE CHILDREN

CURE GUARANTEED

HEALTH FOR 10 CENTS

☞ Don't judge CASCARETS by other medicines you have tried. They are new, unlike anything else that's sold, and infinitely superior.

C C C The only genuine. Beware of imitations!

Try a 10c box to-day, if not pleased get your money back! Larger boxes, 25c or 50c. Sample and booklet mailed free. Address

STERLING REMEDY CO., CHICAGO, MONTREAL, CAN., NEW YORK. 288

NO-TO-BAC cures Tobacco Habit or money refunded. Makes weak men strong. Sold and guaranteed by all druggists. Get booklet.

To the Public.

Gold & Hooper HAVE DISSOLVED COPARTNERSHIP and hereafter the business will be conducted by

J. A. Hooper & Co.

In making this announcement to the public we wish to say that it is not our aim to "get all we can" from our customers, but it is our aim to try and make permanent customers by giving every buyer the

GREATEST VALUE

possible for the least money and polite and courteous attention to all.

Since buying Mr. Gold's interest in the business, we have added New Goods to our stock of Dry Goods, Ladies' Dress Goods, Hats, Shoes, Men's Youths' and Boy's Clothing, Gent's Furnishing Goods and Notions. Knowing that all intelligent buyers will spend their money where they can get the greatest value for it, we have reduced our prices on every article in the house to as low a price as it can be sold consistent with the hard times and a safe business, and cordially invite the public to see our goods and learn our prices. Remember that a dollar is only a dollar, but how much it will buy depends on where you do your trading. So try J. A. HOOPER & CO., Successors to Gold & Hooper, Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.

THE EDISON,

AN ELECTROCURE.

AGENTS WANTED BOTH SEX.

Goods sent to reliable persons to be paid for after selling. Agents sell from 1 to 25 a day. It generates from 1 to 8 volts electricity, and has two powerful Magnetic Batteries that will turn the Compass needle through a two inch plank. Cures Rheumatism, Weak Back, Kidney Disease, Female Troubles, Loss Manhood, and all diseases arising from a lack of nerve force. FOR ADVERTISING PURPOSES, we will give one BELT FREE of any cost to one person in each locality. Address TAYLOR & SMITH E. A. Co., Department B Vineland, New Jersey.

OPEN JUNE 25 1897.

For Novelty of Scenery and Entirely New Experiences in Seashore life, this is Old Time Resort Surpasses them all.

NAGS HEAD HOTEL

ON THE

North Carolina Coast.

Driving, Bathing, Sailing & Fishing

ARE UNSURPASSED.

Str. Newberne

Leaves Elizabeth City daily (except Sunday) at 1:00, p. m., Saturdays at 3:00 p. m. Arrive at Nags Head at 6:00, p. m. Returning, leaves Nags Head at 6:00, a. m., connecting at Elizabeth City with South and Northbound trains.

EXCURSIONS

Steamer for Charter every Tuesday. Charter $100. Apply to M. H. Snowden, agent N. S. R. R.

Steamer will leave Elizabeth City every Sunday at 8, a. m., and returning, leave Nags Head at 8, p. m., thus giving 8 hours on the beach. Round trip tickets for this trip 50 cents.

C. W. Morris, the well-known liveryman, will conduct a first-class livery during the season.

The services of Dr. A. L. Pendleton has been secured for the season.

F. M. & C. W Grice,
Proprietors.

Are You Up to Date?

IF YOU ARE NOT

News & Observer Is

and will keep you abreast of the time. Full Associated Press Dispatches. All the news—Foreign, National, State, Local all the time. Largest circulation in the State. You cannot afford to be without it.

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Weekly North Carolinian, $1 per yr.
Address NEWS & OBSERVER,
Raleigh, N. C.

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The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Ripans Tabules.
Ripans Tabules cure biliousness.
Ripans Tabules cure headache.
Ripans Tabules cure flatulence.
Ripans Tabules: one gives relief.

A. W. HAFF,

Successor to

Lanphear & Haff,

Wholesale Commission Dealer

In Fresh Fish, Lobsters,

Etc., Etc:

NO. 12 FULTON FISH MARKET

NEW YORK,

North Carolina Shad a Specialty.

☞ Agents.

WILLIS H. ROGERS,

Wholesale Commission

FISH DEALER

106 FULTON MARKET,

New York

North Carolina Shad a Specialty.

Stencils furnished at a moment's notice *References*:—Guirkin & Co., Bankers beth City, N. C, and other Financiers uses when desired

Caleb Haley & Co.

COMMISSION DEALERS

—In all kinds of—

FRESH FISH,

14 FULTON FISH MARKET,

New York.

Special attention given to the sale of NORTH CAROLINA SHAD.

☞ Stationary and Stencils, with shipping mark, forwarded upon application.

Davenport, Morris & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND

DEALERS IN FISH,

Richmond Va,

Consignments of North Carolina Herring solicited and proceeds remitted in cash. On account of intimate acquaintance and frequent transactions with the Grocery trade of the West and South we are able to handle North Carolina Fish to the very best possible advantage, and we are known everywhere as the largest distributors in this market

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Ripans Tabules: at druggists.

Bicycles!

Bicycles!!

Bicycles!!!

All Kinds of Bicycles.

You need a bicycle.

We have a bicycle to sell you.

HATHAWAY BROS.

Reliable Jewelers.

North Carolina

Iron Works

—AND—

Supply House.

Machine Shop & Foundry,

MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS

Made and Repaired.

Steamboat & Mill Work a Specialty.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

We are prepared to do Saw-Mill and Steamboat work and General Machine and Foundry work of all descriptions. Our tools consists of 16 to 48 inch Lathes and can turn Shafts 16 feet long. Planers 42 by 42 inches by 16 feet long.

We carry in stock a full line of Bogy and Dry Kiln Wheels; also Standard Grate Bars, and are prepared to furnish Boiler Fronts and general Foundry work on short notice.

We are prepared to do our own pattern work and we guarantee our work and prices to compare with any other city.

We carry in our Supply Store a full line of Rubber and Leather Belting, Oils, Waste, Babbit Metal, Files, Belt Dressing, Engine and Rubber Packings, Lubricators, Steam Guages, Brass Goods of all kinds, Belt Lacing, Pipe and Pipe Fittings and Boiler Tubes.

We also handle Wood and Iron Pulleys, Hangers, Boxes, Collars, Shafting, Couplings and Rubber Roofing Paint. And are agents for Wood Working Machinery, Engines and Boilers and Machinery of all description and Gasoline Engines and Launches.

For further information, address,

J. H. PARTRIDGE,

P. O. Box 220. Manager.

DIRECTORY.

THE CITY.

Mayor, Charles C. Pool; Commissioners—Palen Ives, Thomas A. Commander, J. A. Kramer, B. Frank Spence and Wm. W. Griggs. Clerk, Charles A. Bank; Treasurer, Geo. W. Cobb; Constable and Chief of Police, Wm. C. Brooks; Street Commissioner, Reuben W. Berry; Fire Commissioner, Allen K. Kramer; Attorney, I. M. Meekins.

Collector of Customs—Jas. C. Brooks.

Postmaster—E. T. Lamb.

Examining Surgeons of Pensions—Drs. J. E. Wood, W. W. Griggs and W. J. Lumsden. Meet on the 1st and 3d Wednesdays of each month at the corner of Road and Church Sts.

CHURCHES.

Methodist, J. H. Hall, pastor; Baptist, C. S. Blackwell, pastor; Episcopal, L. L. Williams, rector; Presbyterian, F. H. Johnston, pastor.

Academy Episcopal (Opera House); Preaching 3 p. m. and 7:30 p. m., each Sunday. Sunday School at 2 p. m. Prayer meetings Tuesday p. m. W. J. Gordin pastor.

Colored—Methodist, P. R. Anderson, pastor; Cornerstone, Z. H. Berry, pastor; Olive Branch, Lake Pierce, pastor; Sawyer's Chapel, J. C. Coleman pastor; Antioch, Presbyterian, S. P. Smith, pastor.

LODGES.

Masonic: Eureka Lodge No. 317, Dr. W. W. Griggs, W. M.; G. W. Brother, S. W.; E. F. Lamb, J. W.; D. R. Bradford, Sec'y; Moses Weisel Treas. Meets 1st and 3d Tuesday nights.

Odd Fellows: Achoree Lodge No. 14; C. W. Berry, N. G.; W. H. Ballard, V. G.; H. O. Hill, Secy.; M. Wescott, Treasurer.

Knights Encampment No. 8; C. M. Burgess, C. P., M. E. Wescott, H. P.; W. A. Jones, S. W., P. Courtright, J. W.; H. O. Hill, Secretary; G. W. Twiddy, Treasurer.

Royal Arcanum, Tiber Creek Council No. 1209; H. O. Hill, Regent; D. A. Morgan, Vice Regent; C. Durkin, Orator; W. H. Zoeller, Secretary; F. M. Cook, Collector; W. J. Woodley, Treasurer. Meets every 1st and 3d Monday nights.

Knights of Honor: R. B. White, Dictator; J. H. Hayes, Vice Dictator; T. J. Jordan, Reporter; T. B. Hughes, Finance Reporter; W. J. Trafton, Treasurer. Meets 1st and 4th Friday.

Pasquotank Tribe No. 8, I. O. R. M.; J. P. Simpson, Sachem; W. S. Sanford, Sr. Sagamore; Will Austin, Jr. Sagamore; C. W. Batunga, Prophet; James Spence, C. of R.; S. H. Murrell, K. of W. Meet every Wednesday night.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Commissioners: E. C. Kramer, chairman; F. M. Godfrey, W. J. Williams. Standard Keeper, A. L. Cox. Health Officer, Dr. Isaah Fearing.

Sheriff, Thomas P. Wilcox; Superior Court Clerk, John F. Overman; Register of Deeds, M. B. Culpepper; Treasurer, John S. Morris; County Supervisor J. M. Wasking; Board of Education; John D. Fuller, Newton E. Jones and John T. Davis.

SCHOOLS.

Public School, W. M. Hinton, Principal.

Atlantic Collegiate Institute, S. L. Sheep, Prest.

Normal School, I. N. Tillett, Principal.

State Colored Normal, P. W. Moore, Principal.

WOODARD HOUSE

EDENTON, N. C.

This well established Hotel offers first-class accommodations to travelers.

FIRST-CLASS BAR ATTACHED

Sample Rooms for Traveling Salesmen and Conveyances furnished when desired. Free Hacks to all Trains and Steamers.

Terms Reasonable.

J. B. Leigh. Isaac Meekins

LEIGH & MEEKINS,

Attorneys-at-Law.

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Practice in the District and Federa Courts. Collections promptly made.

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—BROKERS—

Agents for Woldrige's High Class

FERTILIZERS.

We also keep COTTON SEED MEAL and HULLS, the finest feed in the world for producing milk and fattening poor cattle. We ask a trial.

REFERENCES: Guirkin & Co., bankers, Hughes & Pritchard, J. B. Flora & Co., Robinson & Co., Elizabeth City, N. C.

Ripans Tabules: gentle cathartic.
Ripans Tabules cure dizziness.

The North Carolinian.

Wednesday, August 4, 1897.

☞A fine grape crop.

☞Farmers report that cotton is looking well.

☞The second crop of Irish potatoes is being planted.

☞The Life-Savers on our coast on duty the 1st of this month.

☞The Board of Education met on Monday to fill a couple of vacancies in School Committees.

☞Remember, the special School tax election next Tuesday. The CAROLINIAN'S advice to all is: Vote "for Schools."

☞In reply to several inquirers we state that Senator Pritchard is now at his home at Marshall, N. C., taking a much needed rest.

☞The County Commissioners, at their meeting on Monday, drew the jurors for the Fall term of Court. The names will appear in next week's CAROLINIAN.

☞The fellow who writes an abusive and threatening note with the expectatson of provoking and intimidating utterly fails in his purpose. As to the first, it is treated as a mephitic discharge and a bad smell, and as for the latter, public acts will continue to be criticised whenever it is deemed proper to do so.

☞Those who had kept posted had their smoked glasses ready to observe on Thursday the partial eclipse of the sun by the moon. The phenomenon appeared on time, and many curious people stood with upturned faces, intently studying its various phases. The moon passed over the lower edge of the sun from right to left, taking about two hours in doing so.

☞We acknowledge a visit on Monday from Mr. Nelson Holmes, of Kitty Hawk. He is one of the veterans in the Life-Saving service, having been a Surfman for 18 years, and his record for faithfulness and efficiency has been recognized by the General Superintendent by promoting him to Keepership of the Station at Cape Henry. We tender congratulations.

☞The Announcement and Register of the Atlantic Collegiate Institute, at Elizabeth City, is on our table. This is *the* Educational Institution of Eastern North Carolina. It has a finely equipped corps of Instructors. The past year has been a very successful one, and we learn that the coming one promises even better. The advertisement of the Institute will be found in another column.

☞The Sixth Annual Catalogue of the State Colored Normal School at Elizabeth City, with Announcements for 1897—'98, is out. We see that 162 were enrolled students and that 20 counties were represented. This School was established by the State Board of Education to educate and train young men and women of the Negro Race for Teachers. Under the very able management of the Principal, Prof. P. W. Moore, it is doing a splendid work and is the leading Colored Normal in the State.

☞The CAROLINIAN is sorry to learn that Rev. Dr. Calvin S. Blackwell, the eloquent Pastor of the Baptist Church, is about to leave Elizabeth City. He has been here a little over six years and has accomplished a successful work. Having been elected Secretary of the Baptist Young Peoples' Union by the Southern Auxiliary Managers, he has accepted and has tendered his resignation to the Church here, to take effect on the 1st of September. He will make Birmingham, Ala., his headquarters.

☞The Government Snag Boat, "Roanoke," Captain W. T. Pritchett and Chief Engineer W. F. Greenwell, arrived here on Wednesday, and will spend several weeks removing obstructions to navigation in Pasquotank river. Desiring to learn something more definite about the modus operandi of this branch of the Government service, we visited the vessel on Friday and were welcomed and shown over it by the courteous and polite officers. It is a strongly built craft, with powerful machinery specially adapted for its special work. During the past four months it has been operating in Roanoke river.

☞At the meeting of the Town Commissioners on Monday, in addition to the regular routine business, a report was made by the jury on the eastern extension of Church street, but there being a question as to title not clearly understood, it was referred to the City Attorney for thorough examination. Jurors were ordered to condemn and assess damages on the Southern extension of Dyer street; the widening of west Lawrence street, and the widening of Poindexter from Pailin's Mill to Burgess street. Action on the bids for the removal of "night soil" was deferred. Eight additional Electric Lights were ordered to be put up by the 1st of September.

☞See the proclamation by the Governor offering $200 for the apprehension of a felon.

☞Vote for the school tax in order to have better schools, better teachers and better education.

☞Zoeller's Crayon Work in Frame for $2.90, is the Town talk.

☞Wm. M. Bond esq., of Edenton, has removed with his family to Greenville, Pitt county.

☞A protracted meeting will be held at Shawboro Baptist Church, commencing on the 22nd inst.

☞Zoeller's $5.00 Pastel Work in Frames, for $3.90, can't be beat.

☞The pessimists who cannot keep step with Progress are invited to go off into a corner to do their grumbling.

☞Charcoal is good for hens. An ear of corn charred in the oven supplies it in convenient form.

☞That Kid Glove Moses Weisel is selling for 79c is a corker.

☞Mr. William Nixon, a prominent and esteemed citizen of Perquimans, died on the 21st inst., aged 76 years.

☞Mr. Mat. H. White, of Hertford, lost two of his fine horses from spinal meningitis last week. One of them was valued at $1,500.

☞You will do well to buy a Carpet of Fowler & Co, at their present prices for they will be higher.

☞It is said that the gilding on tarnished picture frames may be restored by gently washing it with warm water, in which an onion has been boiled.

☞A special lot of Straw Matting at reduced price. Fowler & Co.

☞When we hear a professor of religion who won't pay his honest debts and never redeems his promises bemoaning the fact that there are "so many living without Christ," we mark him down as an arrant hypocrite. We have a man or two of this class in mind at this writing.

☞A large clothing firm said they lost a barrel of money closing out their business. Their loss will be your gain if you buy a suit of these clothes. Fowler & Co. *Got 'em.*

☞T. J. McNider has been appointed postmaster at Chapanoke, and H. A. Goodman at Durant's Neck, both in Perquimans county. Also M. F. Whedbee at Hertford, and C. W. Jones at Coropeake.

☞You will want our Clothing if you see the quality and how little they cost. Genuine bargains at Fowler & Co.'s.

☞Prof. P. W. Moore, Principal of the State Colored Normal School here, has been invited by the Board of Education of Warren County, to assist in conducting an Institute for Colored Teachers at Warrenton, beginning on the 30th inst. He has accepted. He will be found to be well equipped for the work.

If you want a Suit of Clothes made to order, go to Fowler & Co. Large assortment to select from and a fit guaranteed.

☞The revival meetings, at the Court House, continue, and a growing interest appears to be manifested. The State Evangelist, Rev. B. H. Melton, has been preaching every night; there have been several converts, and a number of new members have been added to the Church. As a song leader, Prof F. F. Dawson has few superiors.

☞The man who has no happiness in life is one who doesn't wear Moses Weisel's perfect fitting shirts.

☞Its a peach! that $1.25 Overcoats for boys at Moses Weisel's, sizes from 5 to 13 years, with capes.

☞Those who passed through the panic of 1873 will remember that it was nearly five years before real estate reached the bottom and that there was a splendid recovery in three years thereafter, and many longheaded men made fortunes by buying before the rise. The conditions now are favorable for a similar speculation, especially in Elizabeth City. Real property of all kinds is now at the rock bottom price—it will not go lower. Within two years there will be a big advance. Now is the time to invest.

☞The man who doesn't turn up at Moses Weisel's Gents Furnishing Goods sale is very apt to be turned down by judges of elegant styles.

☞How are you off for Blankets. We have 'em, the best to be had from 50c the pair to $5. Moses Weisel.

☞To a question, the CAROLINIAN replies the local school taxation act was voted for in the Legislature by all parties, and that it was written by leading educators and public spirited citizens regardless of parties. It is not a party measure. It is intended for the education of all the children of the State.

☞A wise man doesn't like to admit that he has been foolish twice in the same way. If he forgets to buy his Neckties of Moses Weisel one day, he manages to drop into the store the next time he needs a supply.

LOCAL MENTION.

The sun rose this morning at 5:09 and will set to-night at 7:02.—Cease grumbliug. It don't do any good.—The large schooner "C" from Cephas, Del., is on Scott's marine railways for repairs.—The leisure class is not always the first class.—Mr. F. M. Grice and family have gone to Nags Head for the summer.—Miss Emma Brown, of Richmond, Va., has been visiting the family of Deputy Sheriff Keaton.—It is said that most girls have two lovers, the one they think they have, and the one the other girls know they have.—Miss Kate Wood, of Edenton, spent the past week visiting Miss Helen Martin on Church street.—He that would be indifferent to the assaults of the critic must first criticise himself.—Cards are out announcing the marriage of our young townsman John P. Ziegler to Miss Bertha Lutz, of Baltimore, on the 11th inst., at the home of the bride.—Wheelmen are out in full force these pleasant evenings.—The party who attended the Epworth League Convention at Toronto, Canada, have nearly all returned. They report a very enjoyable time.—Miss Birdie Kramer is off to spend her vacation at Money Point, Va.—If you want to know exactly how you look ask a small boy's opinion on the subject.—The following is the latest:

"Laugh, and the world laughs with you,
Weep, and you weep alone."
Wheel, and your love wheels with you,
Walk, and you walk alone.

—Mr. C. C. Barnard has accepted the position of book-keeper with Hathaway Bros., Jewelers, on Water street.—If there were no troubles to talk about, some people would always be silent.—Miss Blanche Barry, of Norfolk, is visiting the family of Rev. J. Y. Old on Upper Church street.—Speaking of matrimony, a certain lady remarked: "They say matches are made in heaven." "Well, all I know is that those made on earth are often dipped in the other place," observed a man not very long married.—Miss Caroline L. Craddock, of Petersburg, Va., has been visiting her friend Miss Ada Melick, on Water street.—Behaviour is a mirror in which every one displays his image.—Capt. W. T. Pritchard, of the Government SnagBoat "Roanoke" now in our waters and elsewhere noticed, gave us a call on Thursday. He is a veteran steamboat man and gave us an entertaining account of some of his experiences. We wish him to remember that he will always find the CAROLINIAN latch string out as well as a vacant chair.—A Working Man thus rhymingly alludes to Joy's Rebate:

When pay day comes 'twould be all right,
The heart would swell with fond delight,
If 'twere not for those little sums
We owe all 'round, when pay day comes.

—"I hear there is sickness next door. Is it contageous?" asked the caller. "Oh, not at all, merely contiguous," was the reply.—Mr. E. F. Snakenburg, Foreman of the *Economist* printing office, after several weeks' visit to his old home, Wilson, N. C., has returned.—There never was any heart truly great and generous that was not also tender and compassionate.—Several bicycle parties have rode to South Mills the past week to see the progress of the work on the Canal.—The wooden buildings on the corner of Main and Poindexter streets are being removed, one to the foot of Church street and the others to Mathews street, having been purchased by Mr. J. B. Fearing. The work is being done by Mr. Joseph Pritchard, the successful "House Mover." Dr. Lowry will at once begin the erection of a large brick building on the site, which will be an improvement as well as an ornament to that locality.—The earth is said to round, but it could not go round if divided up among all the parties who want it.—Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Pentz and children, of Baltimore, are visiting relatives here.—No one can have joy to-day who is worrying about to-morrow.—In speaking about Hot Weather Jokes, the Versifier says:

These are the days when lucky men,
Whom nature has built thin,
Do meet their obese brethren,
And grin, and grin, and grin.

—Miss Gay Woodson, of Ashland, Va., who has been visiting the family of Dr. W. J. Lumsden, left Saturday for her home.—There was a dance at the Albemare House on Friday night by the German Club.—President S. L. Sheep returned on Friday from a trip through Hertford and Bertie counties in the interest of his Collegiate Institute. He reports good success and says that he never met a more sociable and hospitable people.—A true home is a world of strife shut out and a world of love shut in.—Miss Bertha Kafer, of Newbern, who has been visiting the family of Mr. H. O. Hill, left for home on Saturday, accompanied by Miss Lear Hill.—Life is not so short but there is always time for courtesy.—Persons owning swamp lands within the Corporation limits should read Article XI of the Ordinances in regard to bushes and weeds. The time has arrived when they should be cut down.—Men who go to the wall: paper hangers.—Table of interest: the dinner table.—W. H. Sanders & Bro., proprietors of the Elizabeth City Iron Works, on Poindexter street, have put in additional water pipe at the Cotton Mills for fire protection.—Dr. J. H. White left on Monday to attend the annual meeting of the National Association of Dental Examiners at Old Point Comfort.—Remarked a gentleman the other day who makes semi-annual visits here: "It is surprising how Elizabeth City is improving. It is taking the lead of any town in the State. It speaks well for Republican rule." It does.—Mr. C. T. Grandy, of the Richmond "State," arrived here on Saturday to spend the Sabbath with his parents and sister on Upper Main street. We were glad to meet him. He returned back on Monday.—It was ot the sea shore:

"Do you know how to swim my pretty maid?"

"I learn every summer, sir," she said.

—Mrs. Mary Luke, formerly of this city but now residing elsewhere, is here on a visit.—Mrs. Duckworth and two sons, of Tennessee, are here visiting her daughter, Mrs. W. C. Glover, now at Nags Head.—The credit of Elizabeth City was never better.—The stalls at the Market House will be exposed for rent at public auction to the highest bidder next Monday.—D. T. Holmes, esq., of Columbia, called yesterday and paid his respects.—The Naval Reserves are in Camp at Nags Head.—The Fire Well on Upper Main street is not completed. It is a longer and more expensive job than was anticipated. The cost will come out of the Fire tax fund.—Miss Mae Wood is reported quite ill.

☞The mass of Republicans of the First District favor and desire the appointment of Hon. George W. Cobb as Collector. We know this to be so.

Everybody Says So.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and billousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

A WORD ABOUT BRICK: Everybody needing Brick want a good quality—an article that will wear and last. The Thompson Works manufacture the best for building and all other purposes made in this section. They are well burned and "all right" in every respect. All orders promptly filled. Address F. G Thompson, manager, Elizabeth City, N. C

W. H Morris,

Veterinary Surgeon.

Having made the Diseases of Horses a special study, is now devoting attention to their cure. He has had marked success in treating staggers, affections of the lungs, lock jaw, etc. He also treats all Domestic Animals.

Examinations at his office on Main street, Elizabeth City, N. C., FREE OF CHARGE

"Nothing else like it:"

The most refreshing and pleasant Soap for the skin.

It lasts twice as long as others.

A trial will convince you of its great merit. Will please the most fastidious.

CHARLES F. MILLER,

Mfr. of FRENCH MILLED TOILET SOAPS AND PERFUMERY.

Lancaster, Penn.

ESTABLISHED, 1849.

CASTORIA.

Chas. H. Fletcher. In use every wrapper.

2 LARGE STORES

CONNECTED

and UNDER 1 LIBERAL MANAGEMENT.

Our business largely increased, it became necessary to have more room; have rented the STORE NEXT TO OUR OLD STAND, in which we are showing a

CHEAP AND LARGE

Stock of Clothing, Shoes and Gent's Furnishing Goods, Hats etc. The

OLD STAND

is stocked with a choice and low price line of DRESS GOODS, ETC., LADIES' & CHILDREN'S SHOES MILLINERY, &c. New Goods arriving daily. Come and see them.

Moses Weisel,

Ripans Tabules: for sour stomach.
Ripans Tabules cure bad breath.

OUR COLORED PEOPLE

BY SPECIAL REPORTER.

[Items of interest concerning the Colored People will regularly appear in this column.]

Protracted meeting is going on at Pitt's Chapel near town.

W. H. Bowe's new home near the city limits is nearly completed.

Mrs. Lizzie Watkins, of Brooklyn, is visiting relatives in the city.

Miss Mary Gibbs, of Fairfield, has been visiting friends in the city.

Misses A. E. Fearing and Fannie Brown visited Edenton last week.

James Wilson has returned to Norfolk after a short visit to our town.

Revs. R. R. Cartwright and J. B. Trafton, of Camden spent Sunday in the city.

Rev H. H. Norman occupied the pulpit of Mt. Lebanon Church last Sunday night.

T. J. Lowe, formerly of this place but now residing at Hertford, was in town last week.

Mrs. Mary Trotman and Miss Ida Barnard, of Currituck, were in the city on Sunday.

Quite a number of our young people went over to the pic-nic at Sawyer's Creek last Sunday.

Mrs. Lizzie Linyear, well known to the residents of this community, was buried Sunday.

Mrs. Eugenia Washington spent one week here visiting relatives and friends and left on Monday for Hertford.

After spending two weeks here visiting his mother, Mr. William Harney returnsd on Thursday last to Washington, D. C.

The catalogues for the Elizabeth City State Normal School are out and being distributed. The next session opens September 13th.

Mr. J. R. Fleming, who has been attending the Peabody Summer Normal School at Charlottesville, Va., returned home Saturday.

Mr. Alfred Morris and Rev. John Coleman continue quite ill at their homes in the Third ward. Mrs. Martha Pailin is also on the sick list.

Hereafter evening prayer will be held in St. Philip's Church on the second Friday before the second Sunday. No change in the usual Sunday services.

Next Tuesday is the day for the special election on the school tax question. Let all who are desirous of extending and improving the Public School system come forward and support this measure. Longer terms and better schools are now ours if we will.

Keep Up Your Scott's Emulsion in Summer-time

What are your resources for the summer? Have you an abundance of health stowed away for the long, hot, depleting days, or does summer find you low in vitality, run down, losing flesh, and weak? Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil will give you the proper reserve force, because it builds up the system on a solid foundation. A tonic may stimulate; Scott's Emulsion not only "boosts," it sustains.

It is a wise precaution always to have at least a small bottle of Scott's Emulsion in the house. Unopened, it will keep indefinitely. Tightly corked, after using, kept in a cool place, it will remain sweet for weeks.

For sale by all druggists at

...50 Cents and $1.00

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25c per box. For sale by Alex. Wadsworth

Kamer Bros. & Co.,

(INCORPORATED)

ufacturers of and Dealers in

KILN & AIR DRIED

LUMBER

—AND—

Building Material

Truck Boxes

—AND—

CRATES

Now is the time to place your order the latter for the Spring Shipping

Kentucky Dew Whiskey.

STANDARD OF PURITY.

Distilled of carefully selected grain matured in wood, Kentucky Dew is the leader of fine old fashion whiskey, and for mellowness and richness of flavor has no superior. RECOMMENDED BY LEADING PHYSICIANS for the Club and Sick Room. Buy from the Distillery direct or our Agents at Distillery prices.

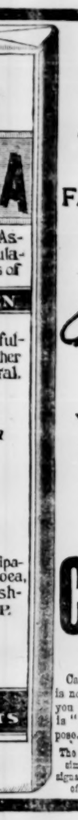
4 years old $2.50, 8 years old $3.50, 12 years old $4.00 per gallon. No charge for packing. Send money with order; satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

$5,000 Guarntee as to Purity of Goods.

Old Kentucky Distillery,

205 W. Main St. Louisville, Ky.

Try a Jug direct from our Distillery and be Convinced.


900 DROPS
CASTORIA
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.
NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES – 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE —OF— Chas. H. Fletcher. IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or pretext that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A. The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper.

We do Not Have to Talk a Man to Death

to sell our goods. We buy from first hands in large quantities and receive a fresh supply daily. We make a specialty of Fancy Groceries and Canned Goods, and pride ourselves on the fact that while the quality is 'way up in G the prices defy competition. Nothing gives us more pleasure than to show goods, because by thus doing we are sure to secure trade.

Prices and Quality Sell the Goods.

In addition to our already large stock of Groceries, Increased supply of Sugars, Cargoes of Flour, and general Wholesale and Retail Supplies, we have recently added Lime, Cement and Builder's Material generally. We can guarantee these goods. Long experience and practical knowledge with the trade has taught us a thing or two and we are ready to convince you. Our

Wholesale Department,

like our Retail Department, is always kept up to-date. Right here let us say that in the matter of buying we have very few equals for others and can do so for you. We know what we are talking about and mean business. Call on us; you'll find us profitable; we have been since we were a boy.

W. J. Woodley, No. 138 and 140 Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.

Dress Goods.

Unusual good value in Plain and Fancy Spring and Summer Dress Goods at Fowler & Co's

Hosiery

Before buying your Hosiery, examine the prices and qualites at Fowler & o's.

Clothing.

Fowler & Co. re offering some Special Bargains in alothing. Some heavy weight or Winter Clothing will be sold for about half their value

Fowler & Co.'s Store is full of new goods and new prices. Give them a call.

1849 – VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE – 1897

Standard Seed and Plant Catalogue. Contains all that's New and Good. Always Reliable.

THE GUIDE and your Choice { One packet either Wonderful Branching Aster, New Japan Morning Glory, or Pansy Choice mixed, for Two packets 25c., three packets 30c. Full retail price 45 cts. } 15 CTS.

Vick's Illustrated Monthly Magazine which tells how to grow Plants, Flowers and Vegetables, and is up to date on those subjects, for 3 months, the Guide and One packet of Seeds (named above) for 25 cents.

Every tenth person sending an Order as above will receive a coupon good for 50 cents' worth of Seed free

When ordering state where you saw this adv. and we will send a packet of Flower Seeds free

JAMES VICK'S SONS, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

VICK'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE

PATENTS

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OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

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OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

PATENTS

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain, free, whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Oldest agency for securing patents in America. We have a Washington office. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN,

beautifully illustrated, largest circulation of any scientific journal, weekly, terms $3.00 a year; $1.50 six months. Specimen copies and HAND BOOK ON PATENTS sent free. Address

MUNN & CO.,

361 Broadway, New York.

Ripans Tabules assist digestion.
Ripans Tabules cure indigestion.

Ripans Tabules cure torpid liver.
Ripans Tabules cure nau...

Raising Cats For Furs.

A number of enterprising men and women have evolved a scheme for utilizing the despised cat and have organized a stock company with a capital of $10,000, with which they propose to start a cat farm and raise cat skins for the market. Thomas McEntree, of Lacon, Ill., is the head of the enterprise and negotiations are pending for a tract of 160 acres for the farm. It is proposed to raise rats as well as cats and to feed the two animals on each other—the cats on rats, and subsequently the rats on cats, after the latter have served their purpose and lost their skins. Mr. McEntree declares the plan to be perfectly practical and says:

"It is well known that cat furs go much into the market of leather goods nowadays. There is a cat-raising industry in California and it is coining money. We propose to start with 100 cats, maybe more. These cats will be the finest bred Maltese and black species. With 100 to start we could have close to 1,000,000 cats in four years' time. The furs sell at ten to fifteen cents. Also, in the thousands of cats raised, there are some which will command fancy prices as family pets."

Antiseptic Street Sprinkling.

The Colorado Medical Journal says that there are hundreds of tuberculous patients promenading the streets of Denver daily and expectorating into the streets. If it were not for the constant sunshine, the healthy population would have no show against the invasion of these germs. The experience of several Denver physicians shows that tuberculosis is very much on the increase among the native population, and it is necessary to consider every practical means to stop its advance. The Journal suggests to the health department that corrosive sublimate be added to the water in the sprinkling carts of the city in sufficient quantities to be effective in destroying germs. "It is a simple matter to make this solution and nothing but good results could follow. If it be decided that corrosive sublimate could not be used in the metallic tanks, let formaldehyde be used. This procedure would make the dust of our streets less harmful and help to lessen the local spread of tuberculosis."—Medical Record.

A Model of the Earth.

If the proposed mammoth geographical globe should be constructed for the Paris Exposition of 1900, according to present plans, it will be at least 150 meters in diameter. Upon its five interior floors it is to contain representations of all the countries of the world. The visitor will practically visit the whole earth in traversing the interior of this huge globe. He will be transported from one country to another by electric railways.

Twenty thousand French colonists are to settle in the State of Jalisco, Mexico.

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet, and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c. in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reducing inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

W. H. Griffin, Jackson, Michigan, writes: "Suffered with Catarrh for fifteen years. Hall's Catarrh Cure cured me." Sold by Druggists, 75c.

After six years' suffering I was cured by Piso's Cure.—MARY THOMSON, 204 Ohio Ave., Allegheny, Pa., March 19, 1895.

Cold winds roughen and chap the skin. Glenn's Sulphur Soap softens and remulces it. Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50c.

TROUBLESOME PIMPLES

Blood Perfectly Purified by Hood's.

"I have been troubled with small red pimples breaking out on my face. They caused me a great deal of pain. I have taken several bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and it has given me relief. I have not been troubled with the pimples since I began taking it." LUCY FISCHER, 230 West 144th Street, New York City. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure constipation. 25 cents.

RADWAY'S PILLS,

Always Reliable, Purely Vegetable.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Dizziness, Vertigo, Costiveness, Piles,

SICK HEADACHE, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, BILIOUSNESS, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION AND

All Disorders of the LIVER.

Observe the following symptoms, resulting from diseases of the digestive organs: Constipation, inward piles, fullness of blood in the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust of food, fullness of weight of the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, chest, limbs, and sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system of all of the above-named disorders.

Price 25 cts. a box. Sold by druggists or sent by mail.

Send to DR. RADWAY & CO., lock box 365, New York, for book of Advice.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

Pill Clothes.

The good pill has a good coat. The pill coat serves two purposes; it protects the pill, enabling it to retain all its remedial value, and it disguises the taste for the palate. Some pill coats are too heavy; they will not dissolve in the stomach, and the pills they cover pass through the system as harmless as a bread pellet. Other coats are too light, and permit the speedy deterioration of the pill. After 30 years exposure, Ayer's Sugar Coated Pills have been found as effective as if just fresh from the laboratory. It's a good pill with a good coat. Ask your druggist for

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

More pill particulars in Ayer's Curebook, 100 pages. Sent free. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

What the Heliograph Is.

The heliograph, which broadly translated means to "write at a distance by the agency of the sun," is a machine to utilize the sun's rays, as telegraphic instruments do the electric current for long-distance communication. No wires, however, or batteries are necessary, the transmission of the signals being accomplished by an instrument which may be used for either purpose. Roughly described, it consists of a highly-polished mirror, in front of which is a shutter, which is manipulated by a key somewhat similar to that used in telegraphing. The instrument is taken to some eminence, from which a clear and unobstructed view can be obtained. It is then focused so the rays of the sun strike directly on the shutter. When the key is depressed the shutter flies open and the rays shining on the brilliant reflector are flashed toward whichever point may have been settled on previously as the location of the second or receiving machine. Skilled manipulation of the key produces signals corresponding to telegraphic dots and dashes, which are so combined as to indicate letters and figures. The Morse alphabet was formerly employed for this purpose, but as its use was so common it was deemed advisable to arrange one not so easy to decipher. An observer stationed at an intermediate point between the two instruments could not see the flashes. It would be necessary for him to be on a level and direct line with the sending machine. Of course in rainy or murky weather it is out of the question to use such means of communication.

The heliograph has been largely adopted of late by the United States signal service, both in the war and weather departments, and it is recorded that United States surveyors have sent intelligent messages 100 miles under favorable conditions.

Felt Hat or Straw?

Which is the better head-covering on an excessively hot day, the straw hat or the wide-brimmed sombrero? The majority have expressed, in practice, a preference for the straw hat, but on the plains of the far western states, where the mercury sometimes rises to 114 degrees in the shade and remains there all the afternoon, the sombrero is a decided favorite. Wearing these, the cowboys move about under a ferocious sun as usual. Instead of trying to keep the head cool by wearing a thin, porous straw hat, and allowing some imaginary cool breeze to sweep in over the scalp, the cowboy recognizes the facts of the situation and does not prepare for cool breezes where none exist. On the contrary, he protects himself from the direct rays of the sun, and keeps within his felt hat a small modicum of moist air which is cool by comparison with that outside. The principle, a Montana resident says, "is exactly that recognized by the Arabs of the desert and the Hindus of India, who pile up fold after fold of linen turban over their heads and between their skulls and the tropical sun. Of course, some of these cowboys may put a wet handkerchief inside their hats, but I believe they would hardly dare mount a pony on a very hot day if they had only the thin straw hats generally considered so very necessary for warm weather."—New York Post.

A Fireproof Tree.

A Government report from Colombia contains a description of a tree, known as the chaparro, which is said to possess the quality of being fireproof. It grows on the vast plains of Colombia and the north of South America, called savannas, extensive districts which are parched with heat except during the rainy season. It has long been the custom to clear the ground for the new vegetation which springs up so luxuriantly on these plains after the rainy season, by means of fire—and such fires, miles in extent, kindled by the herdsmen, destroy everything in the shape of vegetation except the chaparro tree, which survives to afford a welcome shade in an almost treeless region.

It is a small tree, seldom growing to more than twenty feet in height, with a girth of about three feet, and it owes its protection from fire to the nature of its hard, thick bark. The bark lies on the trunk in loose layers, which do not readily conduct heat to the more delicate parts of the structure. It is a general idea among the natives that this tree grows only where gold is abundant in the soil below. That it is common in auriferous districts is indisputable, but there is no ground for supposing that it does not grow elsewhere.

Air Trapped Ten Miles Up.

The curiosity of the modern man of science knows no bounds. One of his latest exploits is trapping and bringing down to the ground with the aid of an automatic apparatus attached to a balloon specimens of the upper air from the height of almost ten miles. The apparatus and the experiment were of French invention and at a meeting of the Academy of Sciences in Paris M. Cailletet reported the result of the analysis of the captured air. It simply showed that at the height of 51,000 feet above sea level the composition of the atmosphere is practically the same as at the surface of the earth, although its density, of course, is comparatively slight.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Progress in Mexico.

Chihuahua, that old Mexican city rendered memorable by the famous march across the plains of Doniphan's regiment more than fifty years ago, has completed an industrial college building at a cost of $50,000, and will commence the construction of an outfall sewer estimated at a cost of $100,000.

THE NEW LAND OF GOLD.

Reports From Alaska Are Like News of California in Days of Old.

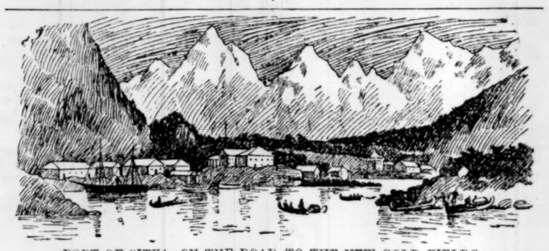
HUNDREDS OF PAYING CLAIMS.

Seventy Million Dollars Said to Be in Sight and the Klondike Region Only Partially Prospected—The Amount Taken From the Mines in Six Months Put at $5,000,000—Story of the Rich Discovery

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal. (Special).—Seventy million dollars in the new Alaskan gold fields, and the region only partially prospected.

That is the summing up of the stories brought from the Klondike camps by men who emphasize their assertions with bags of gold dust and nuggets.

The history of the Klondike discovery and the defiance of Arctic danger and hardship by the men who fought their way to the gold fields will have a picturesque place in mining literature; and whatever the future may have of disappointment or development, the renown of the region is won.



PORT OF SITKA, ON THE ROAD TO THE NEW GOLD FIELDS.

A country in which privation and suffering has been the rule was penetrated and explored by daring, adventurous prospectors. One of the miners struck a rich pocket of gold, but there were only a few to know of the discovery, and it was four months later that the news reached the nearest of the settlements. There were stampedes in the dead of winter, and in spite of the intense cold nearly 5000 men made their way to the new camp. Snow was shoveled away, great fires were built to thaw the ground and pick and shovel unearthed the nuggets and dust.

It was on August 12th of last year that George Cormack made the first discovery. On December 15th the first stampede was begun from Circle City, 300 miles from the new mines; but before June some of these northern prospectors were millionaires, and all, or nearly all, had fortunes.

Concerning the discovery, H. A. Stanley, a Binghamton (N. Y.) newspaper man, has written from St. Michaels, the Yukon port, a statement which appeared in the Examiner. Mr. Stanley says:

"The richest gold strike the world has ever known was made in the Klondike region last August and September, but the news did not get even to Circle City [until December 15th, when there was a great stampede over 500 miles intervening between there and the newer fields.

"On August 12th, George Cormack made the first great strike on Bonanza creek, and on August 19th seven claims were filed in that region. Word got to Forty Mile and Circle City, but the news was looked upon as a grub-stake rumor. On December 15th, however, authentic news was carried to Circle City by J. M. Wilson, of the Alaska Commercial Company, and Thomas O'Brien, a trader. The greatest stampede ever known in this part of the world commenced."

There may be a great deal of question about "the richest strike ever known," but the general circumstances as narrated by Mr. Stanley accord with the statements made by the miners who have arrived in this city.

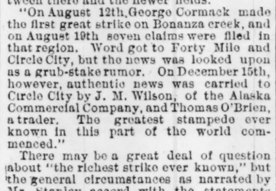
Accurate reports and estimates of the extent of the Klondike mines are difficult to obtain. The miners, naturally, have various opinions and their statements accord with their beliefs and their varied observations, while all insist that the new mines are enormously rich. Stanley writes:

"Those who made the 300 miles first struck it rich. Of all the 200 claims staked out on the Bonanza and El Dorado creeks not one has proved a blank. Equally rich finds were made June 6th to 10th on Dominion Creek. Not less than 300 claims have been staked out on Indian Creek, and the surface indications are that these are as rich as any of the others."

This, too, is supported by the assertions of the miners. So here are 500 paying claims, without counting those on Bear Creek and in other districts, if the stories are all true. There are 200 claims on Dominion Creek. The value of the paying claims may be estimated, though without assurance of accuracy, from the fortunes made by those who have returned and from the statements of Correspondent Stanley:

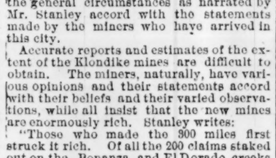
"The largest nugget yet found was picked up by Bert Hudson on claim No. 6 on the Bonanza, and was worth $257. Next in size was one found by J. J. Clements on Indian Creek, worth $231. The last four pans Clements took out were worth $2000 and one went $775. Bigger pockets have been struck in other regions, but nowhere on earth has so rich a general find been made as in this section."

The individual fortunes of those miners who are here and of those about whom news has been received are placed at from $10,000 to $1,000,000 and upward. If there is nothing visionary or unreal in the wealth described, some of the Klondike pioneers may be worth several millions. But assuming the average value of the claims to be $100,000 and the number of claims to be only 700, the Klondike region gives promise of a yield of not less than $70,000,000 from the prospects that had been opened prior to June.



CHILCOOT PASS.

(Through the opening in the mountains miners make their perilous way to the Klondike.)



YUKON RIVER, IN THE KLONDIKE REGION.

"I brought with me something over $14,000 and put the greater portion of it in the bank," said Mr. Krook. "Next March I shall return to Alaska. More gold is awaiting me there. My partner works the claim, pays all the expenses while I am away and at the clean-up we divide equally. This spring there were not enough men there to do the work. When a man has a mine he wants to get the gold out as fast as he can. The wages paid was $1.50 an hour in the winter, when a man can only labor seven or eight hours, and $15 a day in the spring, when the days are much longer. Nearly all the placer gold is from twelve to fifteen feet down. The digging is done in the winter and the sluicing in the spring and summer as soon as the water begins to flow.

"It is easy to get down to the 'black muck' with a pick. The usual way is to dig a hole seven or eight feet square. As soon as the black dirt is reached the work is a little harder, but the dirt yields to the pick and then hard gravel is reached, when the ground must be thawed out. At night billets of wood two or three feet long are piled in on the gravel to a height of two feet. This is set on fire. By morning the gravel can be worked easily enough. It is piled up around the mouth of the shaft and by the time all the gravel that has been thawed has been put on the dumps it is time to build a fire again.

"Usually two men work a claim. One fills the buckets in the shaft and the other works the windlass, raising the buckets and dumping their contents. In the spring the two men turn the dump into sluice-boxes and wash out the gold."

THE TRIP TO KLONDIKE NO PICNIC.

Swineford Tells His Cousin to Keep Away Unless He Wants to Suffer.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill. (Special).—S. M. Phelps, of this city, has just received a letter from his cousin, Alfred P. Swineford, of Marquette, Mich., regarding Alaska. Mr. Swineford was Governor of Alaska during the Cleveland Administration. Among other things he says:

"I can only say that while I have never been in the Yukon district, and personally know nothing about Klondike diggings, yet I have no doubt about the great abundance of gold. Still, if you want my advice I say, unless you are prepared to take your life in your hands and encounter such hardships and perils as are hard to picture even in imagination in getting to the Klondike after you have reached Alaska; unless you are prepared for the extreme of winter's cold and of summer's heat and to endure black flies and mosquitoes, that render life almost unendurable, don't go.

"At all events, don't venture on the trip this season. The Klondike is 600 miles' travel beyond Juneau, and starting now, even if in the rush you succeed in getting transportation as far as Juneau, you cannot possibly get beyond to your destination in time to do any prospecting before next spring; and it is exceedingly doubtful if you will be able to find employment during the winter, for the reason that there will be so many ahead of you.

ELOPED WITH AN INDIAN.

Lizzie Anderson Leaves Her Home in Pennsylvania With a Kickapoo.

William Anderson, a farmer in Tullytown, Penn., went to Trenton, N. J., in search of his seventeen-year-old daughter, Lizzie, who, he said, had left home with an Indian, intending to marry him. The Trenton police were notified, but they got no trace of the eloping couple. In the afternoon Mr. Anderson found the couple at the railroad station, and took his daughter home. American Horse, the Indian, fled as soon as he caught sight of the girl's father. Anderson said he had no desire to arrest the Indian, but would wait until he caught him in Pennsylvania again.

American Horse was a member of a band of Kickapoo Indians who are traveling about the country selling magic medicines. The band was at Tullytown two weeks ago, and Lizzie and her father visited the camp and made the acquaintance of American Horse. The Indian passed much of his time at the village hotel, and was dismissed by the medicine men for drunkenness. When the band went away American Horse remained in Tullytown and continued his attentions to Miss Anderson, despite her father's commands that he keep away. The girl was locked in her room, but she escaped and joined the Indian. He hired a horse and the couple started for Trenton. They stopped at a Morrisville hotel and were there when the father reported the elopement to the Trenton police. The girl is rather good looking and intelligent. American Horse is unattractive, long haired, and apparently about thirty years old.

RICHEST WOMAN IN THE WORLD.

Senora Isadore de Cousino, a Famous Chile Widow, Is Soon to Visit Us

A woman worth over $100,000,000 is soon to visit the United States. She is Senora Isadore de Cousino. The Senora's property is in Chile. She inherited much of it from her father and brother, but her own shrewd instinct for business has served to add largely to the property. Among her possessions are many copper mines in Chile and Peru, upward of a hundred steamers and sailing vessels, the entire town of Lota in Chile, coal mines of incalculable value, farm lands, plantations, fruit ranches, vineyards and three palaces, the like of which are not to be found outside the imagined glories of the "Arabian Nights."

SENORA ISADORE DE COUSINO.

MIXED MARRIAGE DIVIDES A CHURCH.

The Pastor Married a Colored Man to a White Woman.

The race question has caused strife and secession in the Trinity Evangelical Church at Milwaukee, Wis. Some months ago the Rev. George Hertz, the pastor, married David P. Redd, a colored horse doctor, to a white woman. Meetings were held at which the minister was denounced for his action, and these meetings culminated in the secession of half of the congregation from the church. The secessionists met and organized a new church. The cornerstone of its doctrine is anti-miscegenation.

The Tariff in Operation.

The Treasury Department holds that the new Tariff law became operative after midnight on July 23, the beginning of the day on which it received the approval of the President. The ruling of the department involves between $100,000 and $200,000 in customs and probably a larger sum in internal revenue. The new law was put in operation without friction at the New York Custom House.

United States Troops For Alaska.

The President and Secretary Alger decided to send a company of troops to Alaska to support the civil authorities in the administration of the law at the new gold fields.

Canada to Take Toll.

The Canadian Cabinet has decided to levy a royalty on gold taken out of the Klondike.

LIFE AT THE MINES.

Digging Done in the Winter and the Sluicing in the Spring.

SEATTLE, Wash. (Special).—A man of perhaps thirty-five years is Robert Krook, a Swede by birth, who has passed four consecutive summers and winters in the Yukon river country. Having brought $14,000 from the new Klondike placers, he is preparing to go home for the first time in fourteen years.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

The President appointed Thomas Fitchie Commissioner of Immigration at New York and Warner Sherwood and George W. Wanamaker Assistant Appraisers of Merchandise at New York.

President McKinley promulgated important changes in the civil service rules, by which hereafter no removal can be made except for cause and after notice to the accused employe, and sixty-five Custom Houses are brought into the classified service.

The President pardoned Henry Hammond, of Utah, who was convicted of murder in the first degree and was sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment at the Reform School, in the District of Columbia.

The President made the following appointments: Moses P. Handy, Special Commissioner to the Paris Exposition; Mark A. Montgomery, United States District Attorney for the Northern District of Mississippi; Alexander L. Morrison, Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of New Mexico.

Senor Louis Paz, the new Bolivian Minister, presented his letter of credence to the President. He was introduced by Acting Secretary Adee. The usual complimentary speeches were made.

Japanese officials in Washington declare that all talk of the possibility of Japan assuming a warlike attitude towards the United States is absurd.

United States Minister Sewall reported from Honolulu that England had annexed Palmyra Island, which is claimed by Hawaii.

President McKinley pardoned Horace G. Allis, a convict in the Kings County Penitentiary, Brooklyn. Allis was Vice-President of the bank in Little Rock that was wrecked by bad investments.

Former Queen Lilioukalani called on President McKinley and protested against the annexation of Hawaii.

Robert J. Tracewell, of Indiana, has been selected as Comptroller of the Treasury by President McKinley.

Domestic.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Boston	54	21	.692	Pittsb'g	35	42	.455
Cincin'ati	49	26	.653	Chicago	36	45	.444
Balt	49	26	.653	Brooklyn	34	44	.436
N'w York	45	31	.592	Louisv'le	35	46	.432
Clevel'd	43	34	.558	Wash'n	29	47	.382
Philad'a	40	42	.488	St. Louis	19	61	.238

At the convention of the United States League of Building and Loan Associations, in Detroit, it was stated that the membership of these associations had increased more than sixty-five thousand in the last year.

The striking miners in West Virginia made large gains as a result of a conference of labor leaders.

The first real application of the section of the new tariff imposing a duty on foreign-made articles of wearing apparel was tested on the arrival of the Majestic at New York City. The result was satisfactory to the customs officers, the passengers contributing over $3000 in duties.

Judge William L. Dayton, of the New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals, was stricken with apoplexy in his office at Trenton and died an hour later in the Mercer Hospital, of which he was the executive officer and the most generous patron.

The steamer Excelsior left San Francisco, Cal., for the Klondike gold fields with 110 passengers.

At Waco, Texas, in the stock brokerage office of C. E. Trice & Co., B. F. Kivett and W. W. Kivett were shot and killed by W. Lamden, a member of the firm. Bad feeling had existed between the Kivett brothers and Lamden for some time. It grew out of charges made by the relatives of Lamden and a sister of the Kivetts.

The Japanese Government has ordered twenty more locomotives from the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia, Penn., making fifty in all. European locomotive makers cannot compete successfully for the business of the Orient, but American companies are bidding briskly against one another.

John Hearst, a Baptist preacher, who lives a few miles from the city went to Tuscola, Ill., and surrendered to Sheriff Bagley, saying that he had an hour before emptied two loads of shot into Mason Caldwell. He says Caldwell had assaulted his daughter, Madeline, fifteen years old, recently.

At Greenfield, Mass., John O'Neil was convicted of murder in the first degree. He killed Mrs. McCloud.

At Montgomery, Ala., Deacon P. H. Patterson, colored, the editor of a newspaper, was killed in his pulpit of the Dexter Avenue Colored Baptist Church. George Pritchett, another deacon, is in jail charged with the crime. The church was crowded at the time of the tragedy. The killing was the sequel to a factional dissension in the church of about six months' duration.

In a speech to Boston business men Secretary of the Treasury Gage urged his hearers to bring all the influence possible upon Congress to secure currency reform.

The police of Bridgeport, Conn., arrested John Weekes on a charge of complicity in the murder of George Nichols.

The remarkable cold weather played havoc at all the summer resorts, overcoats, grate fires and dancing having taken the place of bathing suits, ice cream and fishing as amusements.

Isaac N. Weaver, late Secretary of the Citizens' Savings, Loan and Building Association, of Pana, Ill., has been arrested for embezzling $20,000.

The Avery plow factory, at New Albany, Ind., has resumed operations, after a three years' shut down, giving employment to 1000 men.

Terrific hailstorms prevailed in various sections of Nebraska. At Franklin the wind blew a hurricane. Several houses were unroofed and a grain elevator was destroyed. At Kearney much minor damage was done.

Pasquale Dedario was hanged at Philadelphia for the murder, under most atrocious circumstances, January 25 last, of Modestino Moffo, a boy three years old.

Ex-United States Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, died at the home of his daughter, near Providence, R. I., of Bright's disease. He was eighty-two years old.

Fire destroyed half a million dollars' worth of factory property in Yonkers, N. Y., and threatened the business section of the town.

W. A. Larned, of Summit, N. J., defeated H. S. Mahoney, the English expert, in the tennis tournament.

Mrs. Nora L. Bryan, Postmistress at Middlefield, Mass., was arrested by United States Deputy Marshal Waters on a charge of opening letters belonging to other people. It is said that she opened the letters through curiosity.

Brooklyn Corporation Counsel delivered an opinion that will make it possible to supply work for many of the convicts in the Kings County Penitentiary, who are now in enforced idleness.

William Karstems, of Newark, N. J., was killed on a telephone pole while trying to climb up the cross arms to sing.

Herman Keeler, aged seven, fell into the water at Brooklyn and was bravely rescued by Edward Dobson, aged ten.

Footpads near Little Silver, N. J., dragged the Misses Lillian and Louise Blackmur from their carriage, beat them into insensibility and robbed them.

Judge Thomas M. Cooley, of Michigan, was taken to a sanitarium a mental and physical wreck.

Steamship captains plying between San Francisco and the Yukon report that the wholesale desertion of crews for the gold fields makes it difficult to man their vessels for the trip south.

Foreign.

The Canadian Ministry decided to increase the force of revenue officers in the Klondike gold regions, and reserve all other placer claims for the Government.

A severe earthquake occurred in the valley of the Arno, in Italy.

Li Hung Tsao, a Grand Councillor of China, and an opponent of Li Hung Chang, is dead.

All the surviving heirs of Stephen Girard have been discovered in France, and steps will be taken to secure the restitution of the property.

The British Government in India has taken active steps to quell the disturbances in Chitral; a number of agitators have been arrested.

Troops are patroling Lisbon and other large Portuguese cities to prevent republican disturbances.

Chief Mashingombi has been slain by British troops in South Africa and several hundred of his followers captured.

King Leopold of Belgium was attacked by a Socialist in the Chamber, who said he had compromised himself by playing at being a German Admiral during a recent visit to Kiel.

In the British House of Commons Philip James Stanhope asked that Mr. Hawkesley, the attorney for Cecil Rhodes, be ordered to attend at the bar of the House and to produce the telegrams which he refused to show the Select South Africa Committee. The motion was lost, after a spirited debate, 304 to 77.

THREE THOUSAND KIED IN BATTLLLE.

Fanatics Descend Upon Brazilian Troops With Fearful Loss of Life.

The New York Herald's correspondent in Rio Janeiro, Brazil, telegraphs that authentic information has reached that city to the effect that more than three thousand soldiers have been killed in a big battle near the site of Canudos.

The fanatics, numbering more than ten thousand men, all well armed, attacked the Government troops. Whole brigades of the soldiers were swept down and destroyed, trampled under foot as the victorious fanatics with wild, hoarse shouts of triumph passed over them.

There is no reasonable doubt that the loss in killed on both sides is more than three thousand. For miles the ground around Canudos was strewn with the dead and dying, the government troops being compelled to leave their dead on the field and flee to save themselves from complete destruction by the avalanche of the fanatics.

When the report of the awful battle reached Rio Janeiro, it was considered by the President and Ministry, and it was decided to send the Minister of War to the scene with 4000 men, who are now gathering. They will carry with them a great store of ammunition and will endeavor to dislodge the fanatics from the positions they now hold.

CUT DOWN BY A BIG STEAMER.

Four Drowned by the Sinking of the Barkentine Florence.

The Allan Line steamer Scandinavian arrived at Boston, Mass., from Glasgow, Scotland, and brought with her the survivors of the crew of the British barkentine Florence, Captain Olsen, which was sunk in a collision with the Scandinavian, while in a dense fog twenty miles south of Cape Race. Four members of the crew were drowned, together with the wife of Captain Olsen. The Florence was bound from Sidney, C. B., to St. John's N. F., with a cargo of coal.

The names of the men who lost their lives were Noah Norris, cook, aged fifty-one years, of St. John's, N. F., who leaves an invalid wife and two children; William Yabsley, aged twenty-five years, a nephew of the Captain's wife, single; James Norman, seaman, aged thirty-two years, single, both of St. John's, N. F., and William Fry, thirty-three years of age, seaman, belonging in Poole, England.

Havoc Wrought by Deluge.

Following a month of rain there came a downpour, which converted the streets of New York City into tumbling rivers and wrought destruction throughout the surrounding country. New Jersey was submerged. Railroads were under water and sections of roadbeds were swept away. Buildings, torn from their foundations, raced down raging streams, houses and stores were flooded, bridges were lifted from their banks, and passengers were imprisoned in railway stations, unable to proceed to their homes. The storm did tremendous damage in Newark, Elizabeth and Plainfield. Cellars and ground floors were flooded, trolley traffic was stopped and railway trains were stalled.

No Hope of Currency Reform.

Representative Payne, of New York, made a statement, which is accepted as reflecting the views of Speaker Reed and most of the members of Congress, to the effect that there is no hope of currency reform legislation by the present Congress, in view of the attitude of the Senate, and that it would be unwise to agitate the subject.

Western New York Crops Suffer.

Dispatches from Western New York point say that the almost incessant rains have had a serious effect on crops. Wheat has been pretty well cut, but still stands in the fields. In some sections it is reported as sprouting and in others there are appearances of rust. Barley is suffering badly and oats will be late.

Consul Commits Suicide.

Otto Munchmeyer, United States Consul in San Salvador, committed suicide. Munchmeyer succeeded his father, Frederick Munchmeyer, as Consul of the United States at San Salvador. Mr. Munchmeyer, Sr., was appointed as Consul at San Salvador from West Virginia in February, 1895.

Dies of Blood Poisoning.

Dr. W. W. Skinner, a wealthy physician of Forrest, Ill., died at Bourbonnais Caves, where he was encamped with a party of friends. A few days ago the doctor wounded his hand with a thorn. Handling tainted meat caused blood poisoning, resulting in his death.

The President's Vacation.

President McKinley left Washington accompanied by his wife and the members of his personal office staff, for Bluff Point, on Lake Champlain. He expects to be absent six weeks.

Colonial Office Warns Gold Seekers.

The British Colonial Office has warned intending gold seekers that it will be useless to start for the Klondike before spring, as the journey is possible only in the summer time.

Our New Minister Not Wanted.

The Diet of the Greater Republic of Central America has declared W. L. Merry, who was recently appointed United States Minister to Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Salvador, "persona non grata."

Expect Tariff Retaliation.

Administration officials expect European nations to combine in a commercial war against the United States because of provisions in the new Tariff law.

Powderly Again Appointed.

The recent appointment of T. V. Powderly as Commissioner of Immigration was signed by the President. Mr. Powderly's nomination for that office failed of confirmation in the Senate because of the opposition to him on the part of labor organizations.

Peace Preliminaries.

The peace preliminaries drafted by the Powers were presented to the Peace Congress at Constantinople. They provide for arbitration of any differences that may arise between Greece and Turkey in arranging a final treaty.

Woman Sent to the Rock Pile.

Police Magistrate Timmons, of Danville, Ill., sentenced Maggie Sellers to the rock pile for thirty days. The woman took the sentence nonchalantly.

Maryland Democrats Meet.

Senator Gorman controlled the Democratic State Convention held at Baltimore. The platform declared for bimetalism without fixing a ratio and for a tariff for revenue. The following State ticket was nominated, For Controller—Thomas A. Smith, of Caroline County. For Clerk of the Court of Appeals—J. Frank Ford, of St. Mary's County.

Highest Price on Mexican Gold.

Gold sold at a premium of 125 per cent. at the City of Mexico, the highest mark ever reached in that country. Business is paralyzed.

Cycling Notes.

Bicycling is attaining marked popularity in Mexico.

Milan, Italy, is to have a bicycle exhibition next April.

Some bicyclists of Portland, Oregon, wear pneumatic shoes.

Queen Margharcta of Italy is the latest royal convert to cycling.

It is now generally agreed that the chainless bicycle will be on the market for 1897.

Frenchmen are preparing a monster petition in favor of the reduction of the tax on bicycles.

The Greek cyclist who won the Marathon race at the Olympic games last year died recently from a wound received in the war with the Turks.

Bees Sting a Boy to Death.

While John and Theodore Richards, aged respectively seven and nine years, sons of a farmer near Frog Island, Ky., were in the woods searching for stray cows they discovered a large bee hive. They attempted to take out the honey, and the bees swarmed over them. The youngest boy, John, fell exhausted when in sight of home and he was dead before succor arrived. Theodore, still covered with bees, managed to reach home.

The Smallest Expedition.

The smallest military expedition ever sent out on a pacific errand is at present engaged in completing the survey of the River Bamba. It consists of a single soldier, a Corporal of the Royal Engineers.

Bicycle Prices Fall.

After several years of exorbitantly large profits the manufacturers of bicycles have been compelled to very largely reduce their prices. The public actually refused to longer pay $100 for a machine which can be built for one-quarter that amount.

A few makers saw this some time ago and put on the market cheaper machines at very greatly reduced prices which so cut into the business of the higher priced manufacturers that in pure self-defense they were compelled to bid good-bye to their old high prices.

Why should not the same thing occur with type-writing machines? They no doubt cost considerably less to produce than bicycles, and yet some of them are selling at the ridiculously high price of $100. It is fair to infer that a machine which sells at $50 costs close to $15 to manufacture.

If a few large department stores in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, etc., would arrange for large quantities to be manufactured for them by some one outside of a Trust the prices would come down to reasonable figures as have those of bicycles.

The Richest Family.

A London correspondent in St. Petersburg publishes some curious information as to the property of the Russian Imperial family. It is one of the richest in the world. Apart altogether from the civil list, which usually amounts to $7,500,000 a year, but which may of course be increased by imperial order, the house of Romanoff owns 21,000,000 acres in different parts of Russia, which, under a system laid down in the reign of the Emperor Paul, are managed by a special bureau called that of the Imperial Appanages, which is controlled by a Minister, who reports to the Emperor alone and takes no orders from the Minister of Finance. The Ministry of Appanages now enjoys a revenue of more than $10,000,000, out of which forty-six grand dukes and duchesses are supported, at an average cost in all of $25,000,000, or say $55,000 a year per prince or princess. The remaining income is suffered to accumulate in order to meet the constantly increasing number of members of the imperial family, who are by no means always satisfied with their donations.

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Ask your Grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee.

The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee.

15 cents and 25 cents per package. Sold by all grocers.

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As a Hair Shampoo Worth Treble Its Cost

It is pure solid soap and borax, no Fat, Alkali Nor tha, Resin or any doubtful ingredients in it. Most so-called borax soaps, offered as substitutes, are dangerous. DREYDOPPEL'S Full pound bars (Centennial, Paris and World's Fair Prize Medals on the wrapper. All grocers sell it. Be sure you get

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DRUNK Alcohol can be saved without their knowledge by Anti-Jag, the marvelous cure for the drink habit. Write Ransom Ehemical Co., 66 Broadway, N. Y. Full information (in plain wrapper) mailed free

ROOFING Use our Metal Shingles, Fireproof, Durable and Ornamental. Free Catalogue. Free. Morgan Co., Camden, N. J.

PENSIONS, PATENTS, CLAIMS. JOHN W. MORRIS, WASHINGTON, D. C. Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs. in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty. since.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDER

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
POWER
JOB PRINTING
ESTABLISHMENT
Is supplied with all the requisites for doing first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes Wedding Cards, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Ball Cards, Fancy Show Cards, Posters, Handbills, Programmes, Billheads, Dodgers, Bills of Fare, Wine Cards, Law Cases and Points, Statements, Pamphlets, Circulars, Books, etc., in the latest and neatest styles and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

WHAT THE END SHALL BE.

When another life is added
To the heaving turbid mass;
When another breath of being
Stains creation's tarnished glass;
When the first cry, weak and piteous,
Heralds long-enduring pain,
And a soul from non-existence
Captured, that never can die again;
When the mother's passionate welcome
Sorrow-like, bursts forth in tears,
And the sire's self-gratulation
Prophecies of future years—
It is well we cannot see
What the end shall be.

When across the infant features
Trembles the faint dawn of mind;
When the heart looks from the windows
Of the eyes that were so blind;
When the inchoherent murmurs
Syllable each waddled thought,
To the fond ear of affection
With a boundless promise fraught,
Kindling great hopes for tomorrow,
From the dull, uncertain ray,
As by glimmering of the twilight
I for shadowed light or day—
It is well we cannot see
What the end shall be.

When the boy upon the threshold
Of his all-comprising home,
Puts aside the arm maternal
That unlocks him ere he roam;
When the canvass of his vessel
Flutters to the favoring gales,
Years of solitary exile
Hid behind its sunny sails;
When his pulses beat with ardor,
And his sinews stretch for toil,
And a hundred bold emprises
Large him to that Eastern soil—
It is well we cannot see
What the end shall be.

When the youth beside the maiden
Looks into her credulous eyes;
When the heart upon the surface
Shines, too happy to be wise;
He by speeches less than gestures
Hinteth what her hopes expound,
Laying out the waste hereafter
Like enchanted garden-ground;
He may palter—so do many;
She may suffer—so must all;
Both may yet, world disappointed,
This lost hour recall—
It is well we cannot see
What the end shall be.

When the altar of religion
Greets the expectant bridal pair;
When the vow that lasts till dying
Vibrates on the sacred air;
When man's lavish protestations
Doubt of after change defy,
Comforting the frailer spirit
Bound his servitor for aye;
When beneath love's silvery moonbeams
Many rocks in shadow sleep,
Undiscovered till possession
Show the dangers of the deep—
It is well we cannot see
What the end shall be.

Whatsoever is beginning
That is wrought by human skill,
Every daring emanation
Of the mind's ambitious will,
Every first impulse of passion,
Gush of love or twinge of hate;
Every launch upon the waters,
Wide horizoned by our fate;
Every venture in the chances
Of life's sad, oft-desperate, game,
Whatsoever be our motives,
Whatsoever be our aims—
It is well we cannot see
What the end shall be.

—Boston Transcript.

At Odds With the World.

Bixler sat in the park and railed at the world. Like the pipe he smoked, Bixler was short and black; his railings, though they were black enough and bitter enough, were far from short, for they lasted from luncheon time until dinner time, and the afternoon was that of a long, hot July day. The world at which he railed had demanded very little of Bixler. Perhaps that was the trouble. That he owe his debts, with the money his mother left him, that he wear a spike-tail coat at dinner; that he wash his men in private—that was all the world asked, and the first and last were expectations rather than demands; the world did not always insist upon them.

And yet Bixler was not happy. He felt it hard to have been born into a world peopled with fools and dolts, it's an unsatisfactory sort of existence, even if it does give one something to rail at.

He watched a young couple meet at the fountain. Bixler had seen them here before. She was a shop girl evidently, tired with tea or twelve hours' standing in a hot and crowded shop. Bixler pitied and envied and hated her as the light flashed into her eyes when the man came up, trying to conceal his eager carry. He a factory hand, with only part of the factory grime washed off.

"Come near being late, Liz," the fellow was saying. "Don't suppose you'd 'a' cared, would you?"

"Wouldn't I?" exclaimed the girl, seeking unutterable things as she took his arm.

Bixler looked and listened and felt a sense of being an eavesdropper. He saw the little squeeze the girl gave the fellow's arm, and he saw the glad, happy look in the boy's face, and Bixler smiled with contempt.

"Young idiots," he said, half aloud. "He'll be beating her, or what's worse, stamping on her heart in a year—if she has any heart left by that time. And in five years—Lord! here comes the picture of what they'll be in five years."

A man with his hands in his pockets and a week's stubble on his face, slouched down the path.

"Don't go so fast, Bill," a woman was snarling at him. "Those kids are draggin' the life out of me."

But Bill gave no heed. He, too, was smoking a short black pipe. The woman gave the child she was leading a vicious jerk, saying: "Come on, why don't you," at which the child began to howl and the baby in the woman's arms took up the wail.

"Can't ye keep them brats still?" growled Bill, as they passed from sight.

The lovers had seated themselves on the bench nearest the fountain. The girl looked up at the sound of the children's cries, and laughed, a laugh in which the fellow at her side joined.

"There's love's for you," said Bixler, knocking the ashes out of his pipe and immediately re-filling it. "That's love with its clothes off, and those two blooming idiots don't know it. Yet if I'd go over and try to point it out to them, the fellow probably would thrash me."

The lovers moved away while Bixler was relighting his pipe, and he plunged into deeper bitterness. In such gloom he did not notice the healthy young fellow who came swinging toward him.

"Well, for heaven's sake," cried the newcomer. "You look like you had lost both friends and fortune."

"Never had either," said Bixler.

"Look here, Bixler," said the friend. "You want to throw away that odious pipe, take a few grains of pepsin and then come with me up to the house—sort of an informal garden party, you know. Miss DeVere will be there, and—"

"What!" cried Bixler, springing to his feet.

"Why, yes," said the friend. "She's back. In fact, she sent me out to look for you."

They were already moving toward Bixler's apartments "to get into some clothes." As they left the park, they almost ran into the shop girl and the factory hand. Bixler smiled kindly as he recognized them.

"A pair of spoons," said the friend.

"Don't say that," said Bixler. "They are probably very much in love, and when it's the real thing, it's a thing to respect."

The friend looked at Bixler out of a very small corner of his eye, but he understood it all and was glad he had found Bixler.

A Feathered Queen.

Corn is king in Kansas. The people all accept that as an undebatable truth. Now the Topeka Mail and Breeze comes forward and declares that if corn is king, the good old domestic cackling Kansas hen is queen. Some very clever rhymes by that paper, in support of their declaration, are published. Following is a sample: "We have read of Maud on a summer day, who raked, bare-footed, the new mown hay; we have read of the maid in the early morn, who milked the cow with the crumpled horn; and we've read the lays that the poets sing, of the rustling corn and the flowers of spring, but of all the lays of tongue or pen, there's nought like the lay of the Kansas hen. Long, long before Maud raked her hay, the Kansas hen had begun to lay, and ere the milk-maid stirs a peg, the hen is up and has dropped her egg; the corn must rustle, the flowers spring, if they hold their own with the barnyard ring. If Maud is needing a hat and gown, she doesn't hustle her hay to town; she goes to the store and obtains her suit, with a basketful of fresh hen fruit. If the milk maid's bean makes a Sunday call, she doesn't feed him on milk at all, but works up eggs in a custard pie, and stuffs him full of chicken fry; and when the old man wants a horn, does he take the druggist a load of corn? Not much! he simply robs a nest and to town he goes—you know the rest. He lingers there and talks perchance, of true reform and correct fee-nance, while his poor wife stays at home and scowls, but is saved from want by those self-same fowls, for while her husband lingers there, she watches the cackling hens with care, and gathers eggs, and the eggs she'll hide till she saves enough to stem the tide. Then hail, all hail to the Kansas hen, the greatest blessing of all to men! Throw up your hats and make Rome howl for the persevering barnyard fowl!"

Inoculation From Stings.

The interesting observations recently recorded regarding the freedom from the effects of mosquito bites and bee stings which may be induced by previous injuries of this kind, demand a word of notice. The idea implied by this immunity is that previous bites or stings inoculate the blood with some principle or "toxin" derived from the poison, which in its turn protects the body from fresh attack. An analogy can be seen between this naturally produced immunity and that which is presented by the treatment of diphtheria with the antitoxin of the disease. One writer told his experiences to the effect that, being a beekeeper, he had never suffered from stings after he had been once very severely stung by a swarm. Probably his system had become thoroughly inoculated by the big dose of poison he then received. Of mosquito bites the same experience has been related. But what will be of interest to biologists is the recital of yet another correspondent, that such freedom from mosquito stings is not invariably met with as a consequence of frequent bites. It is an illustration of a law I have never been weary of pointing out when unreasonable people have argued that because a process or treatment did not act invariably and in all cases in the same way it was therefore of no value at all. The law I refer to is that which teaches us that when we are dealing with living beings we cannot expect to find mathematical certainty in our results. Life is a very different thing, in all its variability, from mathematical and exact calculations.—London Illustrated News.

Remarkable Swords.

Samuel Maxim, a brother of the famous Hiram, inventor of guns, lives in the little village of Wayne, Kennebec county, Me., and is himself an inventor. Some time ago his attention was called to the fact that both India and Japan have produced swords that will cut through a gun barrel without losing their edge. This led him to study old Hindoo literature on the subject of steel manufacture, and then to begin at Wayne a series of experiments which soon resulted in the production of a small quantity of steel possessing a remarkable temper. From these few ounces of steel he had one or two drills forged, and with these he was able to drill holes through an ordinary file without damaging the drills at all. He has not yet made any steel for sale, nor does his process at present always produce the desired results.—Boston Transcript.

Justification.

"Huh!" snorted the husband who had been inveigled into attending the rendition of a sermon. "Call him a boy preacher! He is forty if he is a day."

"He does look that way," said his wife; "but," she continued, in her anxiety to plead, "don't you think he has the mind of a boy?"—Typographical Journal.

HIS LATEST THEORIES.

PROFESSOR WILSON AIRS SOME NEW FREE TRADE IDEAS.

Emphasizes His Unfitness For Economic Education—Refutes His Own Figures by Argument—Reference to Revenue a Failure—His Policy Disastrous.

Free Trader Wilson has an article in one of the magazines on "The Battle of the Tariffs." To any careful and thoughtful reader the article would give conclusive proof of the utter unfitness of Mr. Wilson to have any hand or any word in shaping the economic policy of this country, if such proof had not already been supplied in abundant measure by the provisions of the Wilson Tariff bill. In one paragraph, Mr. Wilson states that the total value of imports for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893, under the McKinley law, was 866 millions and that for the fiscal year 1896 under the law of 1894 (i. e., the Wilson-Gorman law) the total value of our imports was 779 millions. A few paragraphs farther on he has apparently forgotten all about his own figures, which showed greater imports under the protective McKinley law than under the free trade Wilson-Gorman law, for in speaking of the Dingley bill he says, "it tends still more to accomplish the avowed purpose of the McKinley bill, to check imports." Further on he says:

"The law of 1894 was framed in the belief that with free access to the materials of industry, and moderate taxation, our manufacturers and workingmen could soon command their share of the world's markets. . . . That belief has been splendidly and quickly justified."

And this in face of the unprecedented distress and disaster which have run riot in the country ever since the passage of that industry destroying law; this when the workmen have neither "commanded their share of the world's markets" nor even kept the home market which they had before. But to point out the absurdities in Mr. Wilson's article would require another article as long as his. One other point, however, must be touched on. It offers the key to Mr. Wilson's economic policy and that of his fellow free traders. He says:

"It is becoming certain that regardless of economic policy, customs duties must be levied more and more with reference to the revenue they will produce."

"Regardless of economic policy"—that is what free traders have always been. The disastrous results of all our trials of free trade, or of partial free trade, would long ago have convinced any one, who had regard for sound economics, of the utter fallacy and danger of that system. Fortunately for the country, those in charge of its affairs to-day are as devoted to a sound economic policy for the protection of American interests as they are to the securing of sufficient revenue for the expenses of the Government. The free traders, as voiced by Mr. Wilson, say, "Revenue, regardless of economic policy"—and then they don't secure even the revenue, as our deficit under the Wilson-Gorman law shows. Protectionists say "Revenue and a sound economic policy for the protection of American interests"—and they see to it that both are secured for the American people.

Another Theory Smashed.

The eagerness of importers to evade the new tariff had one noteworthy result. It smashed the Cleveland invention, that the drain of gold from the Treasury was due to our currency, which furnished an "endless chain" for the drawing out of gold. The currency is the same to-day it was when Messrs. Cleveland and Carlisle were casting about for any reason but the true one to account for their bond sales. The currency is the same and the Treasury is not drawn upon for gold exceptionally. The reason is the Treasury has money enough to meet the Government's expenses. Republicans said all the while the drain of gold and the bond sales were due to the tariff for deficit and would cease as soon as revenue receipts equaled expenses.—Utica (N. Y.) Herald.

Goods Will Remain Cheap.

Those importers who, in anticipation of the enactment of a protective tariff law, have been filling their warehouses to overflowing with foreign goods, may have overreached themselves. Many retail dealers in dry goods are buying conservatively in expectation of a big break in the market later, due to the laying in of such an overstock on the part of importers. It may be that these importers will get a severe punishment for having, by the tremendous amount of their recent imports, deprived the American people of such an amount of labor.

Turns Over a New Leaf.

Endorsements For Protection.

All these protests from foreign countries against our new tariff law serve only to emphasize the value which those countries place on the American market. The free traders have always been the devoted friends of foreigners, and have imbibed many of their ideas. It is a great pity that they have not learned the one thing most vital to them, and which is so clearly recognized by their foreign friends, viz., the great value and importance of the American home market.

Whitney's Wabbling.

Mr. W. C. Whitney appeared in the ranks of those who hold that President McKinley was not elected to restore the policy which they once named "McKinleyism." He is reported to have said:

"If such a measure [i. e., the Dingley bill] had been outlined before the election as the method by which the Republicans meant to meet the expectations of the country, it might have been disastrous to Mr. McKinley's success. The result is that the party has alienated not only its recent allies in the sound money campaign, but many of its own sturdy followers."

If we remember rightly, Mr. Whitney was grumbling during the last campaign because Major McKinley so persistently pushed the tariff issue to the front, and he made dire prophecies of the probable disastrous consequences which would result to Mr. McKinley from so doing. But Mr. McKinley went right on making the tariff the issue, and the voters of the country, who read his remarks and understood his position perfectly, elected him to the Presidency of the United States. We would advise Mr. Whitney to look back and read some of his own grumblings and prophecies made during the campaign. Even he himself apparently recognized the fact that Mr. McKinley based his chief claim to election on the tariff issue. The rest of the people of the country recognized the same fact, and because they recognized that fact Major McKinley was elected to the high office which he now holds.

Another Deadly Blight.

"The blight that has constantly fallen upon this country, and which has kept it in a continual condition of business prostration, has been the inability of the factories of this country to find purchasers enough at home to consume their products. Under this almost unvarying condition the manufacturers have been compelled to close their factories down for long periods, with the consequent throwing out of employment of thousands of people who at once became a vast army of non-producers and non-consumers."—Mobile (Ala.) Register.

True. This Democratic "blight" permitted the factories of Europe to supply our markets, hence, as the Register says, our manufacturers "have been compelled to close their factories down for long periods, with the consequent throwing out of employment of thousands of people." And these "thousands of people" will never forget the destructiveness of the deadly "blight" of the Democratic party's free-trade policy.

"Come In Out of the Wet, Johnnie."

Southern Misapprehension.

The act of those Southern Senators who voted against the duties on manufactured cotton, but for the duties on raw cotton, was a marvel of short-sightedness. The best customer the Southern raiser of cotton has is the Northern manufacturer of cotton. If the American cotton manufacturer were not protected, the Southern cotton raiser would have a curtailed market and a lower price for his product. Protection to the raw product would avail nothing if free trade in the manufactured product ruined American cotton manufacturers and deprived the raiser of cotton of his best market. But the South has acknowledged the principle of protection and has recognized the value and necessity of protection along some lines.

Kipling's Joy For Canada.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling, in the exuberance of his joy at the adoption by Canada of a tariff discriminating in favor of England, has sent a poem of exultation to the London Times. Mr. Kipling's rejoicing at what he considers will be a blow to the prosperity of the people of this country, notwithstanding the fact that they form the chief bulk of his admirers and supporters (literally), is characteristic, but is, perhaps, in this case misplaced. There are not lacking Canadians who understand thoroughly the provisions of the new Canadian tariff, who say that the measure, though on its face it seems to favor England, yet, in its practical workings, will favor America; that in fact, as one paper puts it, the new Canadian tariff is "pro-British in sentiment but pro-American in substance." Following is one of the poet's stanzas:

A nation spoke to a nation,
A Queen sent word to a Throne,
Daughter am I in my mother's house,
But mistress in my own;
The gates are mine to open,
As the gates are mine to close,
And I abide in my mother's house,
Said our Lady of the Snows.

AUSTRALIAN SHEEP DYING FAST.

Tremendous Damage Is Done by Long-Continued Drought.

Consul Bell at Sidney, New South Wales, reports to the State Department, Washington, that the long drought in Australia will probably be worse on sheep than that of 1895, when more than 9,000,000 were lost through that cause alone. Some estimates predict the loss of half the sheep and conservative estimates place the loss at 25,000,000.

Lack of rain has destroyed all vegetation on the ranges and the sheep are being slaughtered in vast numbers to save the pelts. All this season's lambs are dead in most districts. It is declared that one-fifth of the finest wool sheep on the entire globe have perished, and it appears to be an American opportunity now to raise sheep at home, as the prices on the foreign wool market are likely to advance.

FATAL FLOODS IN EUROPE

Many Hundreds Drowned in Germany and Austria.

ENORMOUS LOSS OF PROPERTY.

The Danube Never Known to Be So High Before—A Part of Vienna Submerged—Bodies of the Dead Floating in the Streets of Trautenau—Railroads Destroyed—Damage Will Be Millions.

BERLIN, Germany (By Cable).—The reports of the disastrous floods in Prussian Silesia and Saxony received here have created great consternation in Berlin, and show that the people in large sections of those territories are panic-stricken at the appalling magnitude of the danger which threatens them. The latest advices report 168 persons have been drowned in Silesia and Saxony, and that the damage to property exceeded $3,000,000.

The King of Saxony, who was at the Pillnitz Castle, was obliged to quit the place, the waters having risen so high that the inundation of the castle was threatened. Prince Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, was to have returned to Berlin, but the stoppage of railroad traffic by the floods prevented his making the journey. The coal mines at Bockau, Saxony, are flooded with twelve metres of water.

The survivors of the floods in devastated villages of Silesia and Saxony are suffering untold misery. They are entirely destitute of food and shelter. Princess Charlotte of Saxe-Meiningen has issued an appeal for a National subscription for the relief of the sufferers.

Reports from many parts of the country give the details of the great damage done by the floods. The valleys of the Elbe and Oder Rivers have suffered terribly. Washouts have occurred at many places along the Saxon Railway, and there was a complete cessation of traffic on that line.

The Danube has overflowed its banks at every point, doing incalculable damage. The town of Enns, at the junction of the River Enns and the Danube, in Upper Austria, is practically submerged. Upward of 200 houses are under water.

The bodies of twenty persons were recovered at Trautenau, Bohemia, the river Aupa having overflowed its banks and inundated a large part of the town. The building occupied by the law courts at Trautenau was undermined and its walls collapsed. Three boxes containing 150,000 florins in money were stored in the building and carried away by the flood.

The gates closing the entrance to the Donau Canal, which traverses Vienna, Austria, and which is really a branch of the Danube, are submerged, a thing that has never occurred before. There are several feet of water in the lower parts of the city.

The great floodgates which held back Lake Grundlsee gave way and an enormous volume of water rushed into the gorge below, flooding the town of Aussee. The break occurred at a late hour, and most of the inhabitants of the town were asleep. Many of them had narrow escapes from drowning.

Hallstadt Lake, in Upper Austria, has overflowed, carrying a flood to Ischl, a fashionable watering place. The Empress is at Ischl, and has been much affected by the distress caused by the floods.

A house in Marschenburg, whose foundations had been undermined, collapsed, and twenty persons were drowned. At Freiheit a house was carried away bodily by the flood and seventeen persons perished.

The streets of Trautenau present a frightful spectacle. Many corpses can be seen floating about the town. A cradle containing a crying infant was discovered as it was being carried away, and the child was rescued.

Many of the inhabitants of Reichenberg have lost their lives. The splendid public grounds at Gmunden have been entirely destroyed.

The destruction of railroad embankments and bridges has been enormous and unprecedented. The Western Railway is the worst sufferer. A large number of trains, including the Orient express, are blocked, and it is impossible to say when traffic can be resumed.

The loss caused by the destruction of mills and houses and the carrying away of cattle and crops will be immense. The total damage done will amount to many millions of dollars.

LAYING SIEGE TO HAVANA.

Cuban Bands Rush In and Out of the City's Suburbs.

An attempt made by the Spanish battalion of San Quintin to dislodge the Cubans from their camps among the hills of Managua, some three miles from the Havana suburb of La Vivora, ended in the defeat of the Spaniards. The insurgents, commanded by Juan Delgado, occupied such advantageous positions that the Spanish fire inflicted only small losses upon them. The Cubans had only two killed and very few wounded, while the San Quintin battalion had seventy killed and wounded. When the forces of San Quintin saw that they could not attain their end they retreated to the capital.

A military train coming to Havana with cattle to provide meat for the capital, and with horses for the Spanish army, was seized by the insurgents between the stations of Aguacate and Bainoa. The cars were burned, the horses were taken by the Cuban soldiers, and the cattle were sent to the Cuban stores.

Within sight of Jaruco, a few miles from Havana, a Spanish column was defeated by the insurgents after several hours' fighting. The Spaniards carried into the town sixty of their dead and ninety-two wounded, among whom were several officers.

One can hardly realize that it is possible for the Cubans to do what they are now doing near Havana. The insurgents have been able to inflict all this evil upon the Spaniards simply because they have received some expeditions from the United States which safely landed in Havana province. They are now well provided with arms and ammunition. Havana, practically, is in a state of siege.

Lightning Plays on a Town.

Two children were killed by lightning at Webster City, Iowa, and the havoc that lightning played within the city limits for almost an hour seems incredible. The victims are Minnie Luppus, aged two, and Carl Luppus, aged four.

American Contracts Cause Indignation.

English firms are indignant because the contracts for the traction plant of the London Central Railway have been given to Americans.

Double Suicide.

Henry Aubert, aged fifty-eight, and his wife, Mina, aged fifty-six, respected residents of Jersey City Heights, N. J., fearing that their old age would be embittered by poverty, arranged their worldly affairs and ended their lives together by inhaling illuminating gas. They were found in their room lying in their beds as though asleep.

Quarry Too Hot to Work In.

During the last especially hot spell work was suspended in the granite quarries at Concord, N. H., because the stone had become so hot.

Minor Mention.

The forest area of Maine is about 13,568,000 acres.

Melbourne (Australia) clergymen demand that minimum pay for them shall be $1000 a year.

The steamer Excelsior, bearing gold from Alaska, will be convoyed by United States revenue cutters, for fear of a hold-up at sea.

The damage done to the macadam roads by the weather of the past two weeks will amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars.

With no dry dock large enough to accommodate our battle ships, the United States is forced to patronize the English docks of Canada.

A SEALING CONFERENCE.

Great Britain Accepts the Proposition of the United States.

TO BE HELD IN WASHINGTON.

Ambassador Hay Notified—Belief That the Conference Will Be Attended Also by Representatives of Russia and Japan—Commissioner Foster Tells of His Work at St. Petersburg and London.

LONDON, England (By Cable).—The British Foreign Office notified Ambassador Hay that Great Britian has accepted the proposition of the United States for an international conference on the question of pelagic sealing in the Bering Sea. It will be held at Washington during the the coming autumn.

John W. Foster, the United States Special Commissioner on the sealing question, in the course of an interview said:

"Wherever I have been, at St. Petersburg, Berlin, Paris or here in London, I have been received in the most cordial manner.

"Whatever may be the feeling in the United States anent the often-reported antagonism to our Government displayed by foreign Powers, I have seen nothing of it.

"Everywhere I have had evidence that the foreign governments wish to meet any question raised by the United States in a spirit of the utmost frankness and openmindedness. Perhaps it is needless for me to say that this is most gratifying to me officially and in my private capacity.

"The British Government has agreed to accept our proposition for a sealing con-

COMMISSIONER JOHN W. FOSTER.

ference. I am now returning to make an immediate report to President McKinley.

"I have had long and entirely candid conferences with Mr. Chamberlain, and last Sunday I passed the day with Sir Richard Webster, the Attorney-General, who is the adviser of the British Government.

"My statement met with the frankest and most impartial consideration.

"As to the Hawaiian question, I may say that in London, Paris, Berlin and St. Petersburg I have had ample opportunity to ascertain the prevailing sentiment in political and commercial circles.

"In all these capitals annexation is generally regarded as the natural, if not inevitable, result of the large growth and expansion of the United States on the western coasts of America.

"As it could not be expected that any other foreign Power would be permitted to occupy the Islands owing to the strategic importance, the proposed annexation would be acquiesced in by the European Governments, although the position which it would give the United States in the Pacific would not be welcomed by nations seeking supremacy in that quarter of the world.

"My personal views on this question are well known in the United States. Nevertheless it is extremely gratifying to find that the necessary expansion of the United States will not be the cause of European difficulties, and it is appreciated as the logical outcome of American destiny."

WRECK ON THE RAIL.

A Switch Tampered With and a Train Partly Derailed.

The Chicago Express on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway, due in Cincinnati at 7 a. m., was wrecked at Thornton, Ind., about 2.20 o'clock. Four were killed outright and several slightly injured.

There was a deliberate plot to wreck the train, as a coupling pin had been driven into the switch so as to hold it open and throw the fast train from Chicago to Cincinnati off the track as it passed that point. The engine and tender, the mail, express and baggage cars were thrown from the track and wrecked. The coaches and Wagner sleeping cars remained on the track and none of the passengers were seriously hurt, although they had a lively shaking up.

It is reported that none of those in the cars that were thrown from the track were seriously hurt. Seth Winslow, of Greensburg, Ind., the engineer, and B. Crickmore, of Indianapolis, the fireman, and two unidentified tramps, were killed outright.

The officials of the "Big Four" Railroad state that no passengers were hurt. The fatalities are limited to the engineer and fireman and two tramps.

Free Grass in Texas.

For a month of dry weather extending over a part of June and the first of July, a dozen parties of haymakers worked in the free fields of the coast country about Alvin, Brazoria County, Texas, and shipped thousands of tons of hay. Hundreds of thousands of acres covered with this grass are free to anybody, yet enough goes to waste every year there, it is said, to feed all the stock of northern Texas. The proportion saved each year, however, is becoming larger now.

Sunstroke in Alaska.

Those who have an idea that cold weather prevails exclusively in Alaska will be surprised to know that Archie Burns, a miner, was affected by sunstroke while crossing the pass from Dyea. He recovered and proceeded after two days' rest.

A Vineless Potato.

Robert Cornwell, a farmer, living near Golden City, Mo., after numerous experiments, thinks he has succeeded in developing a potato that will grow without vines. He says his potatoes grow entirely under ground out of the reach of potato bugs, which cost so much to destroy each season, not to mention the damage they do. He also says a field planted with the vineless potato may be worked with the ordinary harrow.

Arrests in Washington.

Of the 22,562 arrests in Washington last year, 11,975 were of colored offenders.

The National Game.

Brooklyn has released pitchers McMahon and Daub.

It will be well to watch for a great finish by the Clevelands.

The Boston Club will play no more exhibition games this season. It is out for the flag now.

What a wonderful pitcher young Powell seems to be! He is winning everything for Cleveland.

Rusie, of New York, never pitched better ball than this year. His long lay-off did not affect him.

Warner, of New York, has caught more games than any other catcher in the League so far this season.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

Terence V. Powderly assumed office as Commissioner-General of Immigration.

The recent gold discoveries in the Yukon region are giving renewed interest and importance to the Alaska boundary controversy.

Expenditures of the Government for July exceeded receipts by nearly $11,000,000.

Secretary of the Navy Long said the Federal Government can make armor plates for less than the price contractors demand.

Domestic.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Clubs.	Won	Lost.	Per ct.	Clubs.	Won	Lost.	Per ct.
Boston	58.	26	.690	Pitts'b'g	38	44	.463
Balt	53	27	.663	Chicago	40	47	.460
Cincin'at	52	28	.650	Louisv'le	38	50	.432
N'w York	49	31	.613	Brooklyn	34	48	.415
Cleve'd	45	37	.549	Wash'n	31	52	.373
Phila'a	41	45	.477	St. Louis	22	66	.250

District-Attorney Backus, of Kings County, Brooklyn, issued a decree that immoral shows and swindling games must be banished from Coney Island.

Vice-President Hobart joined President McKinley at Lake Champlain.

Samuel Hoadley, sixty years old, rescued Professor Willard Humphreys, of Princeton, though his mother, Mrs. W. A. Humphreys, was drowned in Lake George, N. Y.

Admiral Sicard's North Atlantic squadron arrived at Newport, R. I., to take part in the fete.

Nelson Dingley, father of Representative Dingley, died at his home in Lewiston, Me. He was eighty years of age. Death was due to a stroke of paralysis, aggravated by old age.

A combined observation car and locomotive bearing officials of the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad struck a wagon containing eight persons at a dangerous crossing, near Rockland, Sullivan County, N. Y., killing two children and seriously injuring the other occupants of the vehicle.

Pickett's division of ex-Confederates has been invited by the Grand Army men of Philadelphia to join in a Blue and Gray reunion on September 17th and 18th next. Mayor Warwick presided at the meeting and made a speech.

Miss Lizzie Schumann, of Secaucus, N. J., was found dead in bed. Her husband says she shot herself. She had sued for divorce and swore he threatened her life.

Officers of the Pennsylvania militia made every preparation to call out troops quickly in case of an outbreak among the striking coal miners.

The largest gold deposit ever made at the San Francisco Mint was made a few days ago—$5,775,000—of which $775,000 was from the Klondike.

The Glucose Sugar refining Company, with a capital of $40,000,000, was incorporated at Trenton, N. J. F. O. Matthiessen, of New York, is one of the incorporators.

A train on the Kansas Pacific Railway was wrecked east of Denver, Col.; two trainmen were killed and several passengers injured.

By a unanimous vote the City Council of Indianapolis, Ind., has passed an ordinance reducing the price of gas from $1.25 to 75 cents a thousand feet.

The long expected consolidation of the Chicago Gas Company was affected in Springfield, Ill., and the company certified to an increase of capital stock from $4,000,000 to $25,000,000. The consolidated companies will be known as the People's Gaslight and Coke Company.

Mrs. Peter Hauptmann, wife of the millionaire wholesale tobacconist, was found murdered in the parlor of her home, in St. Louis, Mo. Her throat was cut from ear to ear. A bloody butcher knife was on the floor near the corpse. She was murdered by her maniac daughter.

John Flynn, fourteen years old was struck over the heart while boxing with Frederick Treichler, thirteen years old, in Newark, N. J., and died within a few moments.

Lieutenant Michael Moore, the eldest retired soldier of the United States army, died in Brooklyn aged ninety-seven years. His boyhood days were passed in the country near Canal street, New York City, and he often swam and fished in the brook that formerly ran through Lispenard Meadows.

Just across the Ohio River, from Sistersville, W. Va., a wagon containing sixty quarts of nitro-glycerine dropped into a hole in the road and the stuff exploded. W. A. McCleary, of Marietta, who was driving the wagon, was blown to atoms, and not a vestige of his body was found. Both horses were blown to pieces.

Twenty-four members of the faculty of Brown University, Providence, R. I., signed a remonstrance against the action of the corporation which caused President Andrews to resign.

The steamer Willamette, which left San Francisco, Cal., for Alaska with a party of gold seekers, broke down when two hundred miles out.

Marching bands of strikers succeeded in inducing more miners to leave work in Pennsylvania. Governor Hastings prepared to order out the State militia if any violence was attempted.

Patrick Dolan, President of the United Mine Workers and leader of the strikers in Pennsylvania, was arrested on charges of inciting to riot.

The President and Mrs. McKinley gave an informal reception at their hotel on Lake Champlain to neighboring citizens.

Mrs. Augusta Mahler was found dead in her bedroom in New York City, with a bullet in her brain. Her husband said she killed herself after attempting his life.

At Redwood Falls, Minn., John O'Connell, a well-known politician, was murdered at his farmhouse. Mrs. O'Connell, the wife of the murdered man, was the murderess. The wife's antipathy to drink was strong, and O'Connell's abuse of her and the children while under its influence appears to have driven her temporarily insane.

Rev. Mr. Pettit, pastor of the Memorial Methodist Protestant Church in South Camden, N. J., declared from the pulpit that there were liars and perhaps thieves among the members of his church. Almost a riot followed.

The managers of the Tennessee Centennial express gratification at the large attendance.

More than one-half of the miners in the Pennsylvania coal mines controlled by W. P. De Armitt have joined the striking coal miners.

At Montgomery, Ala., the roundhouse and railroad shops of the Western Railroad were destroyed by fire. The roundhouse contained sixteen of the company's fine locomotives, valued at $10,000 each, all of which were practically destroyed.

Thomas Hillhouse, who was Assistant Treasurer of the United States for many years, was Adjutant-General during the war, State Comptroller, State Senator and President of the Metropolitan Trust Company, died at Yonkers, N. Y.

The jury in the third trial of Charles W. Spalding, Treasurer of the Illinois State University and President of the Globe Savings Bank of Chicago, returned a verdict of guilty on an indictment charging him with hypothecating bonds.

Several great New York City banking houses are equipping expeditions to search for gold on the Klondike.

Garrett E. Anderson, a wealthy citizen of Brooklyn, who went to Arizona to nurse a dying son, died of thirst on the desert near Phoenix, and his wife narrowly escaped a similar fate.

President McKinley will attend the Army of the Potomac reunion in Troy, N. Y., on August 20 and 21 as the guest of Governor Black.

Charles Schilling, while riding his bicycle near Rahway, N. J., was impaled and instantly killed by a carriage shaft.

Two lives were lost in a train wreck on the Missouri Pacific Railroad near Eldorado, Kan.

The French steamer La Champagne arrived at New York from Havre. She had eighty-seven cabin and 200 steerage passengers on board. The customs officers collected about $600 in compliance with the clause of the new Tariff law relating to the taxation of personal effects.

Foreign.

(Good progress was made in the peace negotiations between Turkey and Greece; seven Turkish warships sailed for Crete.

HUNDREDS SAW HIM KILLED.

A Wire Performer Falls Seventy-five Feet From a Bicycle.

"Professor Arion," twenty-eight years old, a wire performer, while riding a bicycle on a wire at Wissel's Ridgewood Park, Queens County, New York, fell to the ground and received injuries from which he died a few minutes later. The unfortunate man fell seventy-five feet, and his fall was witnessed by nearly 2000 men women and children. "Arion" was to have given nightly exhibitions for a week. His first performance was successful. His fatal feat was attempted during the annual picnic of the Hessian Volksfest at the park. At 9 p. m. the assemblage gathered about the grounds in the park to witness the perilous ride. The wire is charged with electricity supplied from the trolley lines.

When "Arion" mounted the wire from a small platform built about the top of the pole all eyes were upon him. Small incandescent lights were so arranged about his clothing and the wheel that they illuminated as soon as the electrical current was touched. "Arion" was to ride 100 yards. He had gone about quarter of the distance when he was seen to topple off the wheel, and both man and bicycle fell to the ground. A scream went up from the women and children as they saw "Arion's" descent to death.

An examination showed that three ribs and the right leg were broken, and he sustained internal injuries. "Arion's" right name was Frank Donahue, and his home was in Fort Wayne, Ind. He leaves a widow and a three-year-old child.

THE GROWING SOUTH.

Report of Industries Established During the Year's Second Quarter.

A carefully prepared tabulated report of the industries established in the South for the second quarter of this year has been issued by the Tradesman. These were: Agricultural works, 3; breweries, 2; brick and tile works, 9; canning factories, 3; compresses and gins, 53; cotton and woolen mills, 24; development and improvement companies, 7; distilleries, 1; electric light companies, 69; flour and gristmills, 40; foundries and machine shops, 17; gas plants, 6; ice factories, 8; mines and quarries, 28; natural gas and oil companies, 8; oil mills, 21; phosphate and fertilizer companies, 8; tanneries, 3; water works,